The Weekly Constitution Post.

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(For the Pittsburgh Post.)

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT.

Take O ye President-elect!
Untrammeled thy position,
That thee this people may respect,
And give thee glad submission.
Be this thy course, nor change I pray,
This wise determination;
Then strength be thine, as is thy day,
To lead this mighty Nation.

Go firmly onward, slow and sure,
Move forward at thy leisure:
Let all thy acts be open, pure
And fill the highest measure.
So those who only *trust* thee now,
With confidence augmenting
Will shortly at thy sceptre bow,
Their errors there repenting.

Show to the world you comprehend
The sacred task before you;
That when your time and labors end
To power they will restore you.
Be cautious, using every light
To aid your good intention;
And over all, be sure you're right,
Thus healing our dissentions.

Stand high above all party bound,
Beyond the reach of malice;
Then you will reach the topmost round
And sip the golden chalice.
Be true to truth, and to yourself,
Be independent ever;
No put up jobs, no hidden pelf,
God blessing thy endeavor.

DEC. 9, 1884. NOVUS HOMO.

CLARA BELLE'S FASHIONS.

Winter Cold And Means of Warmth Critically Considered.

The Hard Season for Fat Women—Best Devices for Their Amelioration.

(Clara Belle's N.Y. Letter Cincinnati Enquirer)

What the fat and feminine portion of humanity needs is some scientific process by means of which, without internal injury or exterior discoloration, the skin may be rendered impervious to the cold. Winter brings no terrors to a lean woman, for she must wear considera ble thickness of covering anyhow, in order to maintain good outlines; but the naturally too bulky figure is not to be distended without greater injury to the feelings than mere chill can cause. Therefore, the very full skin is compelled to do without ulterior wapping, and to suffer frightfully from the nipping air of this season. The best that a plump woman can do is to trim her out-door wrap with bands of fur, so that narrow sections of her body may be kept at an endurable temperature. When I met such an acquaintance, and informed her that the mantle was slipped down a couple of inches from her shoulders, she answered: "O, I know it. I did it on purpose. There are three rings of sealskin on it, don't you see? and I am warming myself in alternate layers."

About the best device for a woman who doesn't like to increase her rotundity is a chamois-skin undergarment, fitting snugly from neck to hips and taking the place of all other chemises. Thus no appreciable increase in bulk is made, and at the same time much warmth is gained. The growth of bustles and the departure of sealskin skirts render it easy enough to dress seasonably below the trunk, and a pelerine top of the shoulders is rather a gain than otherwise to a dumpy form; so that the area of frost is more restricted than for several years past. At the beginning of every winter I like to visit a store devoted to reform garments—not to buy anything, but to be amused. My annual inspection for 1884 was made yesterday. I had a talk with the mugwump of the establishment. I appealed to her, quite sentimentally, to show me for goodness' sake a contrivance which would emancipate me from the manifold ills of

FASHIONABLE UNDERGARB.

Of course, I wouldn't for the world deliver myself from the slavery of fashion; but deception is to a certain extent excusable when in quest of important news. "Here it is!" she exclaimed, and whisked out a thing which, at the first glance, looked like the tanned hide of a human being. Only the head, hands and feet were lacking from the horrid, ghastly article. For a fact it was a combination of undershirt and drawers, forming a continuous garment from neck to ankles. It was shaped in at the waist, and in other respects conformed to lifelike dimensions; and the color was a yellowish pink, the material being soft flannel. I remembered to have once seen, in a museum, a skin which had been taken from an Indian squaw—all limp and leathery, and yet retaining a terrifying semblance to humanity. That thing has been the basis of my most thrilling nightmares. Whenever I eat lobster salad at midnight I find myself clothed in that awful hide before morning, and I don't get out of it either until I have awakened myself and the rest of the household with some soprano high C screams. Therefore I didn't buy the chemi-drawers for fear of nervous consequences should I undertake to wear them. They are made open down the back, and in donning them one thrusts in her hands and feet, and then straightens herself, afterward hook-and-eying the interstice through which she entered. A corset is superimposed, stocking supporters hitched on, and there she is. Over the corset is a light chemisette, serving as a corset cover, and ornamental drawers, to which the white skirt can be attached. Dressed in this style she has only three garments under her outer robe, and doubtless feels as untrammeled as a circus performer in ring costume.

SLENDER WOMEN

Wear for comfort and looks an inside jersey of plain stockinette goods under the outer jersey, which is decorated with embroidery or braiding. The little pelerines of seal or silk plush look exceedingly jaunty on tall, thin women, but they are a sure thing on neuralgia or rheumatism. Underwear can be better purchased here than abroad, and a few articles of this description are now sent for, or even bought by American women in Europe, for they know they can obtain them to better advantage at home. A great improvement in underwaists, and a surprising variety of corsets adapted to different figures, are in the market. Graceful outlines manufactured by the wholesale are not always conducive to health or comfort. The tendency of the age to bring all things down to a dead level can not be applied to corsets. All kinds of devices in India-rubber webbing for the gentle control of exuberant proportions without resorting to steel or even whalebone, are now put forth. The new wool laces are used for trimming flannel petticoats, bo h in white and in colors. Other expensive skirts have a flounce of embroidered flannel trimming, while those for plainer tastes have a hem, with three or four tucks above done in stem-stitching. The jersey flannels, with webbing on the back and down-like surface, are used in bright red or light blue for winter skirts. The light blue and white or pink and gray striped Jersey flannels are also used for plain petticoats, and there is a tendency to employ bright red, too, so that the fluttering of skirts in the wind sends gleams and flashes of flame into the vision of the spectator.

The showy styles of hosiery are disappearing. Stockings for winter wear of spun silk or fine merino are in solid, dark colors, and these limited in number. In the best stores the colors are limited to those current in fine dress goods. The favorite and most becoming styles show a delicate open-work in fine, ascending line, while on the front, from the inner edge of the sole to the swell of the leg, are embroideries in contrasting colors and detached designs, always vulgur unless very small and carefully matched to the costume. Useful, well-made hose for every-day wear are ribbed in dark, solid colors, but have ecru-feet, which, of course, wash more easily and run no risk from the dye. The best authority declares that the economical fashion may still be observed of wearing.

BLACK STOCKINGS ON ALL OCCASIONS

With morning, afternoon and evening dress. There are, however, dark-colored silk balbriggan and wool stockings imported to match dresses in shades of seal brown, slate-gray, gray, wine-color, navy blue and the Spanish brown that has red shades. These are all of plain colors, stripes being out of favor, and their only ornament is a slight embroidered clocking up the sides. Those who can afford silk stockings for general use choose the fleece-lined raw silk stockings for greater warmth in winter. The heavy cotton stockings, when either of black or dark colors, now have white soles. For wool stockings those of cashmere are said to wash best, as they retain their color and do not shrink. There are luxurious stockings, made of camel's hair mixed with silk, but these are only found in the natural brown shades of fleece. The most popular dyes are those in Neapolitan cardinal—a very deep shade of that color—Spanish brown, deep ruby, marine blue and olive. Black silk stockings are chosen for all occasions by a large class of wealthy purchasers, and for dressy use young women wear silk hose of dove gray, beige or pearl color under sandals of Egyptian red kid. In answer to the general complaints of colored hosiery which stains and fades, merchants make various excuses and suggest several expedients. Wool hose can be worn only a small part of the time, and most women object to the warmth, the sensation in contact with the skin, of the thickness, which fills up the shoe. Probably it would be well, in a sanitary point of view, if most persons would wear woolen in the cold weather; but since they do not, and will not, the unfading cashmere hosiery does not solve the stocking problem. Often they come from the laund y not only faded, but so changed as to be absolutely unrecognizable. Buyers are recommended to confine themselves to black hosiery. This fades less than colors, but soon acquires a brownish shade. Silk hosiery is necessarily confined to the few—the lower grades of silk not only cracking and fading, but becoming in the wash a gummy mass. Some wear

UNDER THE COLORED HOSE

Very thin white stockings, preserving the skin from discoloration, and lessening the necessity of washing, the colored hose being shaken, beaten and hung out in the air. Stockings in the present age of the world are not luxuries, but necessities to civilized people. Necessary articles of wear should be of reliable quality, wholesome, and should retain for a reasonable period of time, with proper care, their original appearance, or at least, such an appearance as shall make it possible to wear them.

"But what difference does it make what kind of stockings you wear tonight, since your dress has a trailing skirt?" said a mother to a daughter, who was dressing for a ball and pouting over the quality of hosiery which had been provided for her.

"All the possible difference in the world," was the belle's reply. "Think what happened to poor Delila last winter. She went to the Charity ball in the loveliest toilet I ever set eyes on; but her stockings, from gaiter to garter, were the commonest sort of faded cotton things that a girl ever stuck her feet into.

SHE INJUDICIOUSLY INDULGED

in a racket waltz, slipped on the waxed floor and sprained her ankle. They carried her into the ladies' dressing-room and called in a doctor, who fixed up the hurt. He was an old fellow, and she didn't care if he did see her common hose; but there were a dozen ladies looking on, and she was just prostrated with shame and anger. The physician was a funny fool, though. Delila fainted half a dozen times, was confined to her bed for the next week, and liked to have died outright. The doctor said it was quite remarkble for her to be prostrated so by a really small wrench of her ankle; and all the while it was her heart that had been broken all to pieces because the stocking was cheap cotton instead of costly silk."

If we are bound to consider possible disaster every time we dress ourselves, then good-by to all peace of mind. Suppose a thoroughly bustled, hooped, stayed and fettered girl, criss-crossed and extended by contrivances of steel springs and sharp pins, should be telescoped by collision with another girl similarly accoutered? Think of the awful mass of punctured, rasped and abraded humanity that would have to be scooped up by the Coroner.

Two Very Ugly Twins.

They go hand in hand, and lead their victim a terrible trot down into the valley of the shadow of death. One is neuralgia, the other rheumatism. These generally proceed from disordered blood. Brown's Iron Bitters knocks out these ugly twins by setting the blood aright and invigorating the system. Mr. W. T. Osborne, of Coxville, Ala., used Brown's Iron Bitters for rheumatism and neuralgia with most happy effect. It also cures dyspepsia.

THE STATE GRANGE

The Annual Gathering Largely Attended at Harrisburg.

A Forcible Address by the Master, Hon. Leonard Rhone.

The Inequality of Taxation to Farmers Dwelt Upon at Length.

The Standard Oil Company Exonerated of Alleged Bribery.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

HARRISBURG, PA., December 9.—The State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, met in the hall of the House of Representatives this afternoon. The attendance was larger than at any previous meeting, fully 300 delegates having been present for the first session. Later trains brought in additional members. The afternoon session was secret. To-night's session was public, the feature being the annual address of the Master, Hon. Leonard Rhone, of Centre county.

After referring to the abundant harvests expressing the hope that the work before the Grange would be fraternal in spirit, and stating that notwithstanding the year has been one of unusual excitement the Grange organization has well maintained its integrity and is in a healthy condition, he said: "Our business relations are in a good and flourishing condition. Reports already received indicate a decided advance of business over former years with our wholesale business houses as well as a steady growth on the part of the local co-operative establishments. We esteem this a clear indication that our members are beginning to realize the financial importance and advantage of our business arrangements. The Worthy Lecturer has been constantly and actively engaged during the year in various portions of the State, together with such other forces and talent as we could command. The Inter-State picnic and exhibition held at Williams' Grove; the meeting at Ambler Park; the Crawford county assemblage and many others in different sections of the State in the interest of the organization, were exceedingly interesting and profitable, and more largely attended than in previous years. The Williams' Grove exhibition exceeded the anticipations of its most ardent friends, and unquestionably was productive of good to the order generally.

ADVICE TO FARMERS.

"Farmers should have a complete organization in every county in the State. A suitable hall should be secured and regular stated meetings held, in which subjects of interest to their class can be fully and freely discussed. Political questions affecting their great industry should be well considered and understood in order that they may intelligently discharge their duties as American citizens. For long years the necessity and importance of such organization has been felt and efforts made to secure it. During these years the people of the rural districts have been subject to impositions practiced upon the unwary and their political influence divided and wasted. The subordinate grange, in my opinion, meets this great necessity. Under its protecting influence farmers can meet for mutual benefit and protection. Discussions upon all topics affecting our rights and interests as a class are clearly within the range of the grange." About taxation and revenue Mr. Rhone said, "We desire to earnestly and plainly call attention to the gross inequality of our present revenue laws and the imperative necessity of speedy and radical reform. Nothing can be more apparent than that the agricultural interests of the State are vastly overburdened, while other interests that are more productive escape comparatively free through the meshes of the present revenue laws.

BURDENS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

"The burden of maintaining governments if it can be shown to be a burden should fall upon all classes of property equally. All citizens are alike protected in their personal and political rights. The courts are open to all, hence we conclude that a wise and liberal view of the question from an unbiased standpoint would force the irresistible conclusion that inasmuch as the rights of all classes of property are equally guarded and protected, all classes should be evenly taxed for the support of the Government. How different the facts. Let us submit a plain statement as taken from the records of the proper offices in this city. The total value of the real estate in the Commonwealth (in round numbers) is $1,600,000,000. The actual paid in capital of corporations is $1,400,000,000 or only one-eighth less than real estate. The gross sum of taxes gathered from these two sources is $34,500,000. Of this sum real estate pays $30,000,000, corporations pay $4,500,000. Equal taxation would gather off real estate $18,400,000 or $11,600,000 less than it now pays, and corporations $16,100,000 or $11,600,000 more than they pay at present. Enormous and startling as these facts may seem, they are fully borne out by figures gathered by the State officials." Speaking retrospectively, Mr. Rhone said: "Twelve years of the workings of the Grange in this State have passed into history. It is no longer an experiment, and the evils predicted of it have not been realized. Those who generally conceded to it a short life and an early grave have been signally disappointed. The problem of cementing in a grand brotherhood a vast army of energetic workers, of tillers of the soil has been successfully solved. It has increased with extraordinary rapidity and secured a lodgment in every portion of the State. It numbers within its gates some of the profoundest thinkers and brightest intellects. It embraces in its sacred folds some of the noblest women. The results of their combined labors is everywhere seen and known. Let its actions and the influence it has exerted upon society in molding and elevating public opinion, in creating a higher and nobler sentiment, be its historians."

A PREACHER IN THE PULPIT

Not so Dangerous as One Who Breaks Loose in Politics.

CINCINNATI, December 9.—Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll, who is here on a lecturing tour, said in an interview to-night regarding what might be expected of Cleveland's administration:

"The Democrats are as anxious for good times as the Republicans. They want good money. Responsibility makes them conservative. They have success in 1888 in view. That will make them prudent, and there is no doubt Cleveland will do his level best to make his administration a good one, and the probability is he will succeed. I don't think that putting the Republican party out of office will send the world to wreck. There are as many Republicans now as before the election. They will have an influence that the Democratic party will be compelled to respect. If Cleveland does well, as he probably will do, it will show that the country is safe in the hands of either party."

As to the effect of religious questions on the campaign, the Colonel said:

"The Protestants were generally for Blaine, except the Unitarians and Episcopalians—the Northern Protestants of course. Mr. Blaine's managers expected help from the Catholic vote, but it was not to be expected that the Catholics would largely support a man who had been born a Catholic and deserted the Church. That meeting of the clergy in New York did great harm. The people at large have no confidence in preachers. They fear the old ecclesiastical spirit, and they want no President guided by priests or a spiritual adviser. The people are not afraid of a preacher in the pulpit, but when one gets loose they regard the situation as unsafe."

A GAME OF BLUFF

Which May Cost McCarty, the Oil Man, $100,000.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

OIL CITY, PA., December 9.—The case of Lowry vs. McCarty came up at Franklin to-day. The suit grows out of a bluff made by McCarty on Good Friday, 1883, when an important well came in, agitating the oil trade, that he would pay one dollar per barrel for 100,000 barrels of oil. Lowry told him he could have it, and the next day tendered it to him in the Oil Exchange in the form of certificates. It was refused, and Lowry established the difference by the sale of the oil and sold for the amount. As the transaction was in violation of the rules of the exchange, members being prohibited from trading when the exchange is closed, the case is somewhat complicated. Lowry admitted on the witnessst and to day that the certificates he tendered McCarty were borrowed for the occasion.

The Presidential Election in Russia.

The newspapers of St. Petersburg and of Moscow have devoted a good deal of space to the late Presidential canvass in the United States. For instance, the *Novoe Vremia*, the newsiest of Russian papers, which has been printing correct telegrams on the election returns, said:

According to the latest news from New York concerning the coming election of a new President of the United States, which is to be held on March 4, 1885, victory will be on the side of the Democratic candidate, Mr. Cleveland, who has received 219 electoral votes against 182 votes for Mr. Blaine. With 18 votes over the required majority, Mr. Cleveland can be considered as the next President of the Union; provided, however, that during the four months that remain up to March 4, 1885, there shall not happen some event which might force the Democrats to put up another candidate. In 1877, the Democratic candidate, who had been elected by a majority of three votes, was counted out. In America, where political campaigns are conducted by all means legal and illegal, everything is possible, and, in view of the tragic end of Lincoln and Garfield, Mr. Cleveland must observe caution until the fourth day of March.

But the other papers have committed still worse blunders. The *European Messenger* of St. Petersburg on November 13 said, editorially:

The chances of Gen. Cleveland are nearly all gone, as his partisans have gone over to Mr Blaine, who is making a grand triumphal march all over the country, being greeted everywhere not only as a favorite candidate, but also as a savior of his country.

The Moscow *Vedomosti* spoke of Blaine, Cleveland, Butler, and Belva Lockwood as dangerous demagogues. It said only a few kind words of St John, as "the candidate of the party upholding the protective tariff."

MASONTOWN, PA., December 10.—Does Gen. W. S. Hancock have a vote? A. J. W.

Certainly, if he chooses to exercise the suffrage, and qualify himself under State laws where he has a residence.

IN TIME TO COME.

The flowers are dead that made a Summer splendor
By wayside nooks and on the sunny hill,
And with regrets these hearts of ours grow tender,
As sometimes all hearts will.

We loved the blossoms, for they helped to brighten
The lives so dark with wearying toil and care,
As hopes and dreams forever help to lighten
The heavy loads we bear.

How like the flowers, whose transient life is ended,
The hopes and dreams are, that for one brief hour,
Make the glad heart a garden bright and splendid,
About love's latticed bower.

One little hour of almost perfect pleasure,
A foretaste of the happiness to come,
Then sudden frost—the garden yields its treasure,
And stands in sorrow, dumb.

Oh, listen, heart! The flower may lose its glory
Beneath the touch of frost, but does not die.
In Spring, it will repeat the old, sweet story
Of God's dear by and by.

In heaven, if never here, the hopes we cherish—
The flowers of human lives we count as lost
Will live again. Such beauty cannot perish;
And heaven has no frost.

—*Eben E. Rexford.*

CABINET MAKERS.

The Busybodies Insist on Helping the President Out.

Senator Bayard on Invitation Calls on the President-Elect.

He Will Probably be Tendered the Secretary of State Portfolio.

New Jerseymen Presents Ex-Senator Stockton For Ruler of the Navy.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 9.—The *Star* has the following gossip about the visit of Senator Bayard to President-elect Cleveland, and his chances of going into the cabinet: "Senator Bayard spent a portion of last Sunday with Governor Cleveland, and it is understood that Mr. Randall visited ex-Governor Tilden last Saturday. These visits have given rise to some discussion among Democrats." It is said that Mr. Bayard went to see Governor Cleveland at the latter's request, to be consulted upon the subject of his going into the cabinet. Intimate personal and political friends of the Delaware Senator believe that he went to Albany in pursuance of a request from Cleveland. As one of them put it to-day, "You may be sure Bayard would not have gone unless asked, as he is the very last man who would by deed or word, press himself for the cabinet." In connection with his visit, there is a report coming from New York to the effect that Cleveland will not select Bayard for a cabinet position, because Tilden is bitterly hostile to him. It is claimed by Tilden's friends that he and they nominated and elected Cleveland, and that he cannot go back on them or disregard Tilden's wishes. On the other hand, it is asserted by Democrats high in the party, that Cleveland owes Tilden nothing. It is stated by men who were in New York during the canvass, and who are familiar with the Democratic management, that Tilden gave only a few thousand dollars, and really made no sort of effort in behalf of the ticket. "It was," said a leading Democratic Senator, "Tilden's friends who cut Cleveland so badly in New York."

It is also believed by many Democrats that Tilden is trying to put Randall at the head of the Treasury, but the latter prefers to remain in the House. The almost universal opinion on the Democratic side of the Senate is that Mr. Bayard can have the Secretaryship of State if he wants it. The cause of Tilden's hostility to Mr. Bayard is said to be the former's belief that the Delaware Senator and Thurman were mainly responsible for the Electoral Commission bill. In answer to this, friends of Mr. Bayard say that he and Thurman used every exertion to get an expression of opinion from Tilden about the Electoral bill, and that finally the late C. N. Patter and several others, who were said to represent Mr. Tilden, asserted that he left the matter entirely in their hands, and that these men accepted the Electoral Commission bill.

STOCKTON URGED FOR THE NAVY PORTFOLIO.

Ex-Congressmen Miles, Ross and Judge Green, Congressman-elect from New Jersey, are here in the interest of ex-Senator Stockton, who is being pushed by the Jerseymen for Secretary of the Navy. They say that Stockton has the support of Senator McPherson, the entire Congressional delegation, the Senate and House of Representatives, Governor Abbett, eight out of the eleven members of the State Committee, and the indorsement of the nine electors, with the exception of Secretary of State Kelsey and the remnants of the State ring. Stockton seems to be the unanimous choice of New Jersey for the cabinet. The people of New Jersey do not seem to regard General McClellan, as a resident of their State. Stockton is very popular here, having built up a fine reputation while serving in the Senate.

BROADHEAD FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Another cabinet scheme on foot is in the interest of James O. Broadhead, of Missouri, for Attorney General. J. G. Prather, member of the National Committee, is here working it up. It is said to have originated with the *Missouri Republican*, the leading Democratic paper of St. Louis. Broadhead came here with a great reputation as a lawyer, but has not distinguished himself in the House, and has not been re-elected. It is said that the Missouri delegation are luke warm in his behalf and that only seven of the sixteen members indorsed him on the first call. Now they go so far as to say that if Mr. Cleveland wants a man from Missouri they will favor Broadhead.

FROM VEIN TO VEIN.

The Transfusion of the Nation's Life-Blood Ably Discussed.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 9.—Hon. Charles E. Boyle made his first speech in Congress to-day on the Inter-State Commerce bill. It is seldom that any member receives greater attention on the floor than was accorded to Mr. Boyle. Members crowded about his seat and remained standing throughout the delivery of his remarks, which occupied an hour. He spoke in a clear voice that filled the hall, and his speech was a great oratorical success and stamped him as one of the foremost speakers in the popular branch of Congress. He was frequently interrupted with questions from Judge Rogers, ex-Governors Long, Stewart and others, but so far from disconcerting him he rather courted their interrogatories, and answered them in a manner satisfactory to the House. Mr. Boyle took grounds against the Reagan bill, and showed that its operations would be unequal and would favor certain railroad companies to the prejudice of others. That for instance the traffic from Chicago and other lake ports to Buffalo by water, and from there to New York by the New York Central railroad, being wholly within the State of New York, would not be subject to the provisions of the bill, while the same traffic shipped the by Erie would be subject to all the provisions of the bill, because the Erie passed through a corner of Pennsylvania. All freight from Chicago to Erie, and thence to Philadelphia by the Philadelphia and Erie, all freight from the oil and coke regions of Western Pennsylvania, and all freight by river to Pittsburgh, going east by Pennsylvania railroad, would be entirely exempt, while the same classes of freight carried over the Baltimore and Ohio from Parkersburg, Wheeling or Pittsburgh, or any part of Pennsylvania, to Baltimore, would be subject to all the provisions of the bill, because that road runs through more than one State.

Mr. Boyle then showed that the provision of the bill forbidding discrimination, rebates and drawbacks for "like and contemporaneous services" would be valueless for the reason that the shipping of ten cars of coke would not be of like character with the shipping of one hundred cars, and roads might discriminate against the smaller shipper. He further showed clearly that the provision of the bill designed to prevent pooling would not accomplish its purpose. He attacked the commission clause, and said that it had been urged by all the railroad men before the committee, and appeared to have been put there at their instance, that commission to have nothing to do with enforcing remedies provided by the bill that parties also suffered would be left to contend with the railroads as though no commissioner had been appointed; that while the commission was to be established at great expense and was to investigate the alleged wrong done by the railroad companies, it was armed with no power and its findings would be without force or effect. He doubted the constitutionality of the proposed legislation and argued that it was dangerous and undemocratic to give to the Federal Government control of the entire railroad system of the country.

AN AWFUL STORY OF CRIME.

A Young Woman Poisons Her Parents and Sisters and Suicides.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHITEWATER, WIS., December 8.—One of the most startling criminal cases in the history of Wisconsin has developed here within the past few days. About four years ago the Horan family removed to Whitewater from Kosh Kanong, six miles from here. About a year afterward the mother died suddenly, six weeks later the father expired, and one week more one of the daughters breathed her last. The matter excited considerable comment at the time, but it seems never to have been considered suspicious enough to warrant a legal investigation. Now Miss Anna is dead. A few days ago Miss Horan complained of feeling ill. Monday evening she awoke with great pain and asked for her friends. Three physicians were called, but they could not help her, and the next morning she died. An inquest was held, and so thoroughly did they believe the girl had been poisoned that the contents of the stomach were sent to Prof. Bode, of Milwaukee, for chemical analysis. To-day the third sister, Miss Nettie, died of poison, making the fifth member of the family. In this case it was suicide, and before death Nettie confessed to having murdered her parents and two sisters. It is asserted that she also confessed to poisoning another person, though this is doubted. No cause is assigned. Her own death was brought about by fear of exposure through the analysis of her sister's stomach. Nettie was a school teacher and has two sisters still living at Fort Atkinson.

NEIGHBORHOOD NOTES.

AN attempt was made to rob the post-office at Dawson yesterday morning. The postmaster frightened the burglars away by a few shots from a revolver.

A BALL will be given at Irwin on Monday next for the benefit of the Hocking valley miners.

LEWIS RICHMOND, of Youngstown, was found on the streets of that place Monday night in an insensible condition, with several wounds on his person. He has not yet recovered consciousness.

A SKATING RINK in the course of construction at Verona fell yesterday. Carl Graham, a carpenter, had a leg broken.

CHARLES SMITHBERG had his leg badly fractured yesterday at the National Tube Works, McKeesport, by a heavy pipe falling on it.

He Forgot to Ask,

(New Haven News.)

A good story was told at the Scoville House in Waterbury yesterday, during the settlement of a number of election bets. During the Polk campaign much interest was taken in Waterbury in the result, and party strife ran high between Whigs and Democrats. Waterbury was only a little village at that time and had no railway communications. It was also before the days of the telegraph, and a number of politicians made up a purse and hired Colonel Richard Welton, proprietor of the New Haven Stage Line, to make a special trip to New Haven and get the returns. The crowd waited anxiously on the tavern steps all through the afternoon of the day of Colonel Welton's trip, and when he came in sight with horses smoking from their long drive he stood up in his wagon and called to the expectant crowd: "New York's gone 5,000." "For whom?" arose on every side. The Colonel jumped from his wagon, hesitated a moment, scratched his head and then blurted out: "Well, I swan, I forgot to ask." The feelings of the politicians can be better imagined than described.

NOTHING is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for colds, coughs, in short for any and all derangements of the respiratory organs, which tend toward consumption. In all ordinary cases it is a certain cure, and it affords sure relief for asthma and consumption, even in advanced stages.

MR. BLAINE proposes to let his libel suit quietly drop out of sight. This is a confession it was a bit of brag, and "the home" issue all fal-de-rol.

BIDE A WEE, AND DINNA FRET.

Is the road very dreary?
Patience yet!
Rest will be sweeter if thou art aweary,
And after night cometh the morning cheery,
Then bide a wee, and dinna fret.

The clouds have silver lining,
Courage! Instead of tears and vain repining,
Don't forget!
And though he's hidden still the sun is shining
Just bide a wee, and dinna fret.

With toil and cares unending
Art beset?
Bethink thee how the storms from heaven descending
Snap the stiff oak, but spare the willow bending
And bide a wee, and dinna fret.

Grief sharper sting doth borrow
From regret;
But yesterday is gone, and shall its sorrow
Unfit us for the present and the morrow?
Nay; bide a wee, and dinna fret.

An over-anxious brooding
Doth beget
A host of fears and fantasies deluding;
Then, brother, lest these torments be intruding
Just bide a wee, and dinna fret.

VICTIMS OF HIS JEALOUSY.

A Rejected Lover Kills His Sweetheart and Her Friend.

(Omaha Special, Dec. 6.)

Early on last Thursday morning three men and two women were murdered in Custer county, this State, and their murderer afterward took his own life. The sole motive was jealousy. The murderer was a farm hand, named Furquin, in the employ of John Finley, living near the town of Walworth. Furquin was a mild-mannered, quiet young man. Some surprise was excited by his becoming Finley's hired man, which he did several months ago, for he was generally considered superior to that sort of work. It soon appeared that there was a motive in his action, for he began paying attentions to Mary Finley, the eighteen-year-old daughter of his employer.

There was no great reason why he should not pay her his addresses, as he was her equal in social standing; but for some reason his suit did not prosper, and about a month ago it became an open secret that he was a rejected lover. He became moody and behaved in a peculiar manner, but still remained in Finley's employ.

He never made any threats, and no one for a moment thought him capable of the perpetration of such a terrible tragedy. Things went along smoothly for some time, Furquin still remaining in the employ of Finley. He was treated as one of the family. Both the young ladies were receiving the attentions of young men. Charles Watlies was visiting Miss Mary, and John Williams was devoted to Miss Fannie. Furquin refused at all times to join the company in the parlor when the two young men were present, but aside from this his conduct was not noteworthy.

Preparations were made for a dance by the young people of the neighborhood, and as soon as young Furquin heard of it he asked first one then the other of the Finley girls to go with him. They both declined, and it seems each in refusing his invitation, told him plainly or led him to infer that he ought not to make such a request, as he knew they had company. This led him to infer that they were engaged to be married to the young men. Then he for the first time uttered threats against his rival.

He did not go to the party, but spent his time during the night preparing a little surprise party for the lovers.

He watched in the vicinity of the ballroom until he saw his intended victims making preparations to go home. Then he hurried on ahead of them and hid behind some straw stacks in the barnyard. There he was when the four young people drove in through the big double gate, and from his hiding place he eyed them as they dismounted. As they were bidding each other good night he drew a bead on the four heads all close together and pulled the trigger. Fannie Finley and John Williams fell dead in their tracks, while Mary Finley and Charles Watlies also fell, but live d long enough to see who the perpetrator of the terrible deed was.

Furquin, as soon as he discharged his gun, jumped from his place of concealment, and, seeing old man Finley in the doorway of his house, rushed upon him and brained him with the stock of his gun.

The man then, it seems, made preparations to escape, the first step in that directions being the concealment of his crime. He drew the bodies of his victims to the straw stacks behind which he had been hiding, and converted the entire mass into a funeral pyre. He watched until he saw the fire well under way, and then started for the river, but he only went about half a mile when he thought escape would be impossible, and determined to take his own life.

When found a few hours later he was still alive, but suffering from a pistol ball through the head. He was cared for, and at first said that he had been shot by some one unknown to himself and believed that Mr. Finley had been killed. On being informed that his belief was true and that the murderer had tried to conceal his work by fire Furquin began to tell a story of his own make up about how he had been awakened by the blaze of the burning straw, and been shot as he attempted to escape.

He did not get far with his story when he broke down completely and made a full confession of the fact. He died in a very short time after making his confession.

The story when first received at Omaha was considered a hoax; it was hard to confirm it, but to-night confirmation by telegraph was obtained from the town of Grand Island, full details having been brought there by a resident of the vicinity where the affair occurred.

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ABOUT STATESMEN.

One versed in the arts of government and eminent for his political abilities—or *her* abilities, for there are stateswomen as well as statesmen—is WEBSTER'S definition, and he even opens the doors and lets in politicians. The *Dispatch* in some of its characteristically weighty observations draws a line on statesmanship that is peculiar. It says of the President-elect:

> The fact is, Grover Cleveland has made a good, practical Mayor of Buffalo and Governor of New York State, and these are guarantees that ought to be accepted that his administration will be conservative and judicious. He has no record as a statesman, but as an executive officer his experience is large and his record honorable.

This would seem to imply that a public man must win his spurs as a statesman in legislative or judicial occupations, or possibly on the gory fields of battle as the Duke of WELLINGTON, General JACKSON and General NEGLEY, but that in purely executive places he cannot achieve the highest noteh. The facts don't warrant this foolish notion. Executive position, wisely administered, is the convincing proof and glory of statesmanlike qualites. They find scope in the office of Mayor and Governor as well as that of President, for the higher of these offices is but an extension of the powers of the lower one, demanding increased capacity to meet greater responsibilities. In some men's minds the brilliant tournament of BLAINE with BEN HILL was the acme of statesmanship, but it hardly bore any more relation to the art of governing than a prize fight with gloves. The greatest rulers of the world, and all great rulers necessarily filled executive places, which the *Dispatch* seems to think is no school for statesmanship, have been silent men—men of action rather than words, both in the field and cabinet. "They didn't slop over." Our own history is full of striking illustrations. The brilliant men of Congressional debate have not succeeded in executive place, and as a rule have not been called to it. GARFIELD was a brilliant map, somewhat of the BLAINE pattern, but unprejudiced judgment now is that he was the making of a splendid failure in the Presidency, just as BLAINE demonstrated himself a marplot and reckless demagogue as Secretary of State. It has taken much of the time of the quiet ARTHUR and FRELINGHUYSEN to make good his blunders. It don't follow that because CLEVELAND made a good Mayor and a first-rate Governor he will be the model President, but the moral and intellectual qualities he has exhibited in these places is a better guarantee than the "brilliancy" and "dash" of BLAINE, or BUTLER'S varied and ready resources, although there is no question old BEN has great executive capacity, but its usefulness is impaired by the crankiness of his nature. We don't believe that BLAINE has any gifts in this direction, even while in other respects he may be a marvelously gifted man. GEORGE WASHINGTON and ABRAHAM LINCOLN, considering the difficulties they had to encounter and overcome, were the best equipped of American statesmen, in the qualifications demanded by their times, but both were the antipodes of the BLAINE type. CLEVELAND comes much nearer their bent of mind and honesty and inflexibility of purpose. Of course it is to be seen how he will meet the weighty responsibilities before him. That will be the conclusive test, but the indications are propitious, even as shown in his brief public life extending only a little over two years.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

The impression prevails in Washington that Senators BAYARD and GARLAND will go into the cabinet, the former as Secretary of State, and the latter as Attorney General. It is doubtful whether any other Senators will be taken, as it is thought that the withdrawal of these two, who are perhaps the strongest men on the Democratic side, may be attended with some inconvenience, in that body. The New York *Evening Post's* Washington special vouches for the fact "that if the Independent Republicans desired a representative in the cabinet, they could have one, but the prevailing belief is that they do not want any offices, but will be well satisfied if President CLEVELAND gives them good government instead." Among the most prominently mentioned, aside from BAYARD and GARLAND, are RANDALL, KERNAN, of New York; COLLINS, of Massachusetts; MCCLELLAN and STOCKTON, of New Jersey; ex-Senator THURMAN; Mr. BARBOUR, of Virginia; Mr. VILAS, of Wisconsin; ex-Senator MCDONALD, of Indiana; ex-Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and Governor WALLER, of Connecticut. There being four possible cabinet officers in Ohio, (THURMAN, PENDLETON, HOADLY, and PAYNE) it may turn out that nobody will be chosen from that State, and the division in New Jersey may cut that State from representation. The managing politicians do not seem to fancy General MCCLELLAN, who is reported to have an ambition to rebuild the navy. The annexed Washington dispatch indicates possibilities that are in the minds of many experienced politicians. It is stated:

> On the Democratic side of the Senate there is a decided sentiment in favor of ex-Senator Kernan, of New York, for Secretary of the Treasury. This feeling is particularly strong among Southern Senators. Senators Gibson, of Louisiana, Jones, of Florida, and others have expressed the opinion that Kernan is the right man for the place. Besides his fitness it is argued that his appointment would gratify the Irish-American element and tend to bring it back into the party fold.
>
> On the same ground other Democrats are advising that Representative Collins, of Massachusetts, be placed in the cabinet. He is a popular representative of the Irish-American citizen. If Cleveland does not take the bit between his teeth and refuse to follow the advice of party leaders, it is probable that at least one cabinet appointment will be made with a view of pleasing the Irish and winning them back to Democracy. There is scarcely a Democrat who does not admit that the Irish Democratic vote for Blaine was very much larger than he had estimated, and all of them agree that this vote must be won back. This has been the subject of numerous earnest conferences among Democratic leaders since Congress met.

The Boston *Post* correspondent opens out this interesting, but not official gossip:

> Mr. Cleveland will certainly make up his cabinet from the men who have stood highest among the leaders of the Democratic party. Mr. Pendleton's service in public life cannot be dispensed with, but Mr. Thurman will be the first Ohio Democrat to whom a place in the cabinet will be offered. To either him or Mr. Bayard will be tendered the State Department; and the McLean-Payne movement will certainly come to nothing. It has no foundation except in the cheap spoils theory with which not only Mr. Cleveland, but other real Democratic leaders have no sympathy. Mr. Pendleton will undoubtedly have a foreign mission, if he desires it. From the social point of view, Washington would rather see the author of the Civil service law Secretary of State. He is rich, has a delightful house and entertains well, but Mr. Pendleton will not go to the head of the State Department unless both Mr. Thurman and Mr. Bayard decline.

MONEY A DRUG.

Probably under the spur of President ARTHUR'S message and Secretary MCCULLOCH'S report the leading Republican papers are showing greater liberality and common sense in discussing finance and revenue than they did during the canvass. Take the following sample from an editorial in the Baltimore *American:*

> Commerce is a two-sided thing, and the way for us to get foreign countries to take our products is for us to take theirs. Ships ought to carry cargoes in both directions, and it does not look quite healthy for so large a part of the ships which come to our ports to come in ballast. We need a market for our own surplus of production. If it be true, as is confidently asserted, that the American mills of cotton, woolen and iron can produce in six months as much as America can consume in a year, it is obvious that the most urgent, the most immediate and the most essential thing is to find foreign markets for our surplus products. If, for example, there were now a vast demand in Brazil for iron and steel, the iron and steel works of Pennsylvania might soon be busy again. But even then, in order to make this trade truly healthy, we ought to take Brazilian products in a fair proportion to the value of the iron and steel we should send to them. There are some people who think that when we sell our productions and do not buy those of other nations that we are getting richer. But, if the money that comes to us from such commerce as this only goes into banks and safety deposit companies, instead of remaining in circulation or being used as active capital, then we are not really so prosperous. This is our condition. Money is superabundant. It is a drug in the market, because it cannot be used. But if, instead of a balance of trade in our favor payable in money, we took our payment in goods, there would be trade of importation and distribution, in addition to the trade of exportation. Thus the objective point of all efforts to revive the drooping industries of the country seems to our surplus products. To accomplish this we must bend our efforts, and, if need be, make some sacrifices.

What is here said about money being a drug in the market is enforced by the fact that it has been recently cheaper in New York than London, the money centre of the world. On Wedesday in Wall street money was offered, call loans on stock collateral, at 1½ per cent. In other cities of the North the banks are loaded down.

THE New York *Sun*, of Saturday, presents facts going to show that the national bank currency must go and give place to a Government currency of coin and paper money. The circulation of the national banks is now decreasing, owing to the high price of Government bonds deposited as security. The *Sun* says:

> At present there are enough 3 per cents to be had at about par to make it worth while to take out circulation upon them, but these bonds, as we know, will soon be paid off, and the Comptroller of the Currency tells us that the 4s and 4½s are already too high to make them a profitable basis for circulation. The 4½s will surely be redeemed at their maturity in 1891, and the 4s are rising in price continually, under the competition for them by executors, trustees, savings institutions and timid investors. That the people of the United States will for the sake of the banks, sanction any legislation by which either the nation debt shall be prolonged or the interest upon it be increased, is idle to suppose. That they will permit banks to issue circulation on any less secure a basis than United States bonds is equally incredible. There is no escape, that we can see, from the hard logic of facts. The national bank currency must go, and that pretty soon.

The *Sun* may be a little hasty, but even if the national bank circulation should go, in obedience to what it calls "natural forces," the country will not fall back to the old State banks, but rely on issues of greenbacks, declared constitutional by the Supreme Court in times of peace as well as war. The McPherson bill, pending in the House, if it becomes a law, may check the tendency to withdraw national bank circulation. It allows the issue of notes to the bare value of bonds deposited, and repeals certain bank taxes.

SUNDAY CONUNDRUMS.

There never was a time in the history of the pro-slavery section of the country in which the Northern press were not denounced as slanderers of a just and generous people, impertinent meddlers in their domestic affairs, disturbers of their peace and obstructors of their prosperity.—*Gazette.*

The immediate cause of this outburst is the exposure by the Atlanta *Constitution* of a series of blood-curdling outrages at the South printed in the *Gazette* and other papers as invented "specials." Relatively they were as bad as the statement would be that WILLIAM THAW, CHARLES J. CLARKE and Dr. HOSTETTER headed a mob in Pittsburgh which, after burning St. Paul's Cathedral, sacking the City Hall, devastated the Fifth ward with club and torch, massacreing every able-bodied citizen who spoke the President's English with an Italian accent. Of course such statements printed a thousand miles away, where they could do the most harm, immediate contradiction being impossible, would make our people amiable.

> The South has all along felt the effects of her grievous sins against those who dared to speak their honest convictions and to give them effect in political action. Is it at all strange that capital is tardy in finding investment in that section, or that immigration cannot be induced to flow in that direction?

Considering that the South is prospering to-day, to a greater degree than most parts of the North; that there is no State South but exhibits greater progress in population and wealth than Mr. BLAINE'S State of Maine has done the last twenty years, we suppose "*her* grievous sins" (there's the blue-blooded Pharisee for you) can be borne patiently and expiated as honestly as most sins are, even the scattering ones we may be occasionally guilty of in the sanctified North. Capital and immigration probably don't flow so very largely South, as it would were the Republican papers North, and leaders like BLAINE, to stop lying. Extensively printed reports in papers of standing that small-pox and typhus were the permanent advantages of suburban villages would not increase their prosperity or enhance the value of building lots. The inventions about the South are as bad in their way. Still, the South is doing pretty well. We have heard nothing from that section paralleling Hocking Valley, Ohio, the anthracite and bituminous regions, Pennsylvania, or Fall River, Massachusetts, in want, oppression and pauper wages.

> The result of the recent election shows that in five Southern States no less than 681,474 persons entitled to vote did not do so. Does any intelligent man fail to comprehend the reason?

We suppose most intelligent men would reach the conclusion they didn't want to take the trouble or pay the taxes necessary to a vote. In Pennsylvania at the late election not less than 150,000 persons "entitled to vote did not do so." Why? In the South BLAINE had a proportionately larger increase over GARFIELD'S vote than CLEVELAND had over HANCOCK. In the Northern States this was reversed and CLEVELAND gained while he lost at the South. The Republicans made their grand effort and spent their corruption funds at the North. In the South they allowed politics to drift. Democrats were under no obligations to run BLAINE'S campaign at the South, and organize his negro forces. That seems to be the real cause of complaint, for with an army of Federal office-holders at the South, Marshals, Deputies and Supervisors, not a single instance of election bulldozing or intimidation has been reported. The fact is, after the West Virginia election BLAINE gave up the South as freely as the Democrats did Pennsylvania and some other States earlier in the canvass. And the strangest part of the voting is that BLAINE gained in the Southern section of the Union and lost at the North, compared with the GARFIELD vote. Still it would be cruel to deny our friends, the enemy, the delicious consolation of electing Mr. BLAINE by the census tables every week or so. Only like "Rip's" swearing off, it don't count this time. HAYES was put in that way.

THE report of the Utah Commissioners is not encouraging reading. They are able to report two convictions for polygamy in the United States Court, obtained through the testimony of the second wife. But this testimony was obtained with great difficulty, and is not likely to be obtained often. One of the men convicted pleaded in arrest of judgment that he was only obeying the law of God, and that the laws prohibiting polygamy are unconstitutional as prohibiting "the free exercise of religion." As regards the growth of polygamy, the Commissioners say that official reports from the six counties in which Mormons most abound seem to show that 196 men and 263 women have entered into the polygamic relation since the passage of the Edmunds act, and there has been a decided revival of polygamic fervor. Not over one-fourth of the Mormons are believed to practice polygamy, but its lawfulness seems to be with all of them an article of faith, and as "essential and substantial a part of their creed as belief in baptism or repentance and forgiveness of sins." In all that seems thus far to have been accomplished by the Edmunds act is the exclusion of polygamists from voting and holding office; but sympathizing Saints are elected in their places.

THE fraudulent election investigation at Chicago, by the United States Grand Jury, is getting to be a very peculiar proceeding. The papers have been reporting the testimony, debates and conversations in the jury room with as much fullness of detail as they would do a town meeting, and the attempts of the Court to stop it have failed. The publicity was connived at for a time for political purposes, and now it is apprehended jury room disclosures may prove troublesome to some of the Republican politicians. MACKIN, a leading Democratic politician who had the bogus tickets printed, the Chicago *Times* asserts, was working in conjunction with "Long" JONES, the Republican State Chairman. It is also alleged the Federal authorities are using the indictments, not formally presented to Court, as a lever to blackmail legislative votes, so as to break the tie on joint ballot, in the interest of JOHN LOGAN. There seems to be an extraordinary amount of pulling and hauling going on. The Iroquois Club, the leading Democratic organization, has appointed a committee to push the prosecutions, no matter who is hit.

SOME POSTAL FIGURES.

The report of the Postoffice Department for the year 1883 showed that during that period the receipts from all sources exceeded the expenditures in seventeen States. During 1884 the receipts exceeded the expenditures in only ten States, the unfavorable showing being attributed to the reduction in the rate of postage. In Pennsylvania the excess of receipts over expenditures was $560,677. The total excess of expenditures over receipts in the Union was $3,685,000. Our total postal receipts were last year $46,404,960 and the English were £9,896,053. Our expenditure was $43,338,127 and the British £7,208,953. Thus our postoffice showed a deficit of over three millions of dollars, and the British a profit of over thirteen millions. The letters which passed through the English mails numbered 1,322,686,900. That is an average of 37 to each person. According to the not very recent statistics of the Berne Postal Union, that is the British average. The American average of letters and postal cards is 22, German 15, French 14. The world over the average is about 3 1-2 letters to each person each year. The English increase is 3.2 per cent., or thrice the increase of population. Without being able to give the exact figures we are able to say that here, too, letters grow much more rapidly than in proportion to the writers. Americans will probably point with more pride to their newspaper mail. The figures are: United States, 18,378,837; England, 16,697,753; France, 15,894,252; Germany, 8,760,000; Italy, 5,030,860; Belgium, 4,001,000; Spain, 3,117,521. We are proud of our postoffice, but we can yet learn from the English.

COLONEL MCCLURE writes from Washington that while there is considerable trepidation among the Federal officeholders, "the greatest uneasiness caused by the coming change of party power is the fear of men of both high and low political estate because of the open books and scrutinized documents certain to follow." It is added:

> It is an open secret that Gresham was transferred from the Treasury before he became warm in the chair because of exposures which were inevitable had he remained, and it is an open secret also that there are a number of subordinates in the Treasury Department who can fearful tales unfold when relieved of political dependence. Indeed, there is hardly a department of the government that is not in tremor over the political overhauling that is to come, and the Pacific Railroad magnates, the Alaska fur jobbers, the great land and subsidy grabbers and scores of other great interests that have long rioted in the Washington lobbies and public departments are in despair at the advent of honest government. They know what honest government means and they know that it is the death-knell of the race of lordly jobbers who have ruled here until they have acquired utter contempt for public interests. The prospective loss of offices saddens many faces here just now. But the prospect of open books is to-day sorrow's crown of sorrow in the Capital of the Republic.

IT has been suggested that in the matter of tariff reform and revision the Treasury Department should take the initiative, as an impartial arbiter between contending schools of economic theories. President CLEVELAND will be, in 1885, much in the same condition in respect to tariff as was President POLK in 1845. Whoever will examine the executive documents of 1845-6, printed by the House, will find a large volume containing Secretary WALKER'S report on the tariff, and made up largely of replies received by him to a series of questions sent by the Treasury Department all over the country. Out of the information thus received, and the facts thus obtained, Mr. WALKER prepared and sent to the House in 1845-6 the tariff measure which finally became the tariff law of 1846. Secretary MCCULLOCH suggests this should be done by a committee of the House, made up of the fast friends of one or the other schools. Could not the work be done better by executive authority?

PREMIER FERRY was twice beaten in the French Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, and Wednesday BISMARCK was outvoted in the Reichstag. Dr. WINDTHORST, the leader of the Roman Catholic party, introduced a motion to repeal the law empowering the Government to expel or to intern priests for illegally exercising their functions. The motion had already been defeated in the Prussian Bundesrath, where Prince BISMARCK'S despotism is more complete; but, although he made a strong domineering speech against the motion, the Reichstag passed it by a vote of 217 to 93. In other words, the German Chancellor's adherents were outnumbered more than two to one. BISMARCK declared that the mere introduction of the motion was disrespectful. He declared that the law to which WINDTHORST and the Ultramontanes object was intended to curtail political and religious liberty; but every one knows that in the application of an oppressive measure BISMARCK draws no line between politics and religion.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

BOTH houses of Congress yesterday adjourned until Monday.

THE Greely Relief Expedition cost the Government $762,996. Science was not benefited by this outlay, but humanity was.

THE hard time and general depression of business has its influence in the revenues of the Commonwealth, as the receipts for the year ending November 30, fell off from the preceding year $548,470. The expenses of the year were $7,643,912, and the receipts $6,226,-959.

CLEVELAND has a plurality over BLAINE in the entire country of over 64,000, in a total vote of a little more than 10,000,000. GARFIELD'S plurality in 1880 was only 9,464. CLEVELAND lacks 214,000 votes of a majority over all other candidates, while GARFIELD lacked 311,000 of a majority over all others.

GEN. GRANT not satisfied with fifty thousand dollars per annum while President, would like a pension of $5,000 annually dating back to his retirement from the White House. As the pension list is nearly equal to one-third the entire expenses of the Government, it becomes a serious matter to consider where it is to stop.

BY dividing the Fusion votes in Michgan, Iowa and Nebraska between CLEVELAND and BUTLER, and giving to BLAINE all the BUTLER votes in West Virginia and Missouri, aggregating not less than 55,000, the Republican papers are figuring a plurality for BLAINE over CLEVELAND of 5,700. This is a trifle thin. Why not include ST. JOHN'S vote, also? His supporters are nearer the Republican than the Democratic party. Is it not about time the Republicans were beginning to die easy?

MR. GEORGE JONES, of the New York *Times*, who was the active promoter of the $250,000 fund for General GRANT, says there is nothing wrong about that fund; that the Wabash bonds, in which it was invested, had not failed to pay the interest; that ex-Governor MORGAN had guaranteed not only the interest of the fund, but the principal; that the ten years' guarantee had yet about seven years to run, and that the MORGAN estate, amounting to millions, was not in any way "involved."

AN over-enthusiast who wagered and lost $1,200 of his employer's money on BLAINE, is in jail at Troy, N. Y., repenting his faith in political magnetism.

IS IT not humiliating to see New York represented in the Senate by one Republican who is more than half the time an imbecile and another who is all the time a corruptionist?—*World*

Bad, undoubtedly; but how about Pennsylvania?

THE National Democratic Committee have taken control of preparations for the inaugural. The Democratic clubs and leaders of Washington had got into a squabble as to who should be foremost in the affair, and as it threatened to result in failure through the struggles of these rival aspirants, the National Committee decided to take hold. Committees of leading citizens, representing both parties, will be appointed, as it is the purpose of the committee to have the inauguration free from partisanship.

THE machine Republicans are hanging and burning ST. JOHN in effigy, and have read out all the mugwumps, of which there were about 70,000 in New York. At the Republican club of Brooklyn the other night, a leading Blaineite "denounced SCHURZ, CURTIS and BEECHER as infamous traitors, and said that he would gladly blackball them into Hades if he had the power." These be gentle words. Evidently there are people disappointed in their pockets as well as politics by sending BLAINE to the rear.

THE Inter-State Commerce bill will be pushed this session of Congress with a great deal of vigor. Mr. REAGAN'S slashing measure prohibiting, under severe penalties, all discrimination has been supplanted by the committee bill for a commission to report, but he will move his measure as an amendment Mr. HOPKINS made an argument in the House yesterday, in support of the Constitutional power of Congress to regulate railroad commerce between the States.

"ALL the bosh with which Mr. BLAINE was trying to delude the country a few weeks ago is coolly swept away by HUGH MCCULLOCH in his masterly report as Secretary of the Treasury," says the Springfield *Republican*. "All the campaign lies of the Republican organs and orators that the Morrison bill and the Democrats were responsible for the depression, all Mr. BLAINE'S plausible efforts to make it appear that the tariff must be maintained in its present state—in short, the whole basis of the Republican campaign on the tariff issue, is 'cast as rubbish to the void' by President ARTHUR'S and President LINCOLN'S Secretary of the Treasury, one of the ablest practical financiers and soundest statesmen who have ever occupied that office."

THE enormous growth of the pension list and the exhausting draft upon the public purse necessary to pay this form of obligation will be realized when it is known that for the present quarter $17,000,000 are demanded. In order to prevent an unfavorable debt statement for November $9,000,000 of this amount were carried over to December, yet notwithstanding this the public debt was increased for the month of November instead of being reduced as usual. The bill, which has passed the Senate and is now on the House calendar, will increase the present pension payments, about $25,000,000 a year if it becomes a law. The filibustering in the House last winter against this measure because of the Senate amendments does not, however, argue favorably for its passage. It is a bill for the pensioning of all soldiers who served in the civil war tacked on to the Mexican Pension bill.

PROGRESS IN ENGLAND.

The British Parliament was adjourned on Saturday until February, the royal consent to the Franchise bill having just been announced. The distribution or apportionment bill will be considered at the February session. The Franchise bill adds two million new voters to the franchise of the United Kingdom, and it is this great increase in the suffrage that furnishes the uncertain element in connection with the redistribution scheme. The present House of Commons includes 652 members, while under the Ministerial scheme for redistribution the number will be 670. Of the 18 new members Scotland receives 12 and England 6, leaving Ireland and Wales stationary. This leaves the relative representation of the different sections of the United Kingdom fairly proportionate, both as to population and voters. England will have 1 member for every 52,498 population, Scotland 1 for every 51,640, and Ireland 1 for every 50,241. This table gives the composition of the House under the new laws, compared with the old:

	Present House.	New House.	Electors.
England and Wales	459	495	3,900,000
One member in			7,806
Scotland	60	72	510,000
One member in			7,083
Ireland	103	103	625,000
One member in			6,067
Totals	652	670	5,035,000
One member in			7,515

The number of electors is based upon the Franchise bill. Ireland, which has been clamoring for an increase in membership, will be seen to have a distinct advantage as it is, the ratio of voters and population to members being smaller than in any other section of the United Kingdom. Some anomalies in the English representative system yet remain, such as the continued allotment of members to the universities, and the still tolerated control of 42 (if not 44) seats by boroughs having less than 50,000 inhabitants. But it is clear that a long stride has been taken toward the democratic principle which makes representation strictly proportionate to population.

RECENTLY an old man from a New England State went into the Treasury Department in Washington and said that about twenty years ago he had found some old bonds among the papers of an uncle, a man of national reputation for ability and wealth from 1820 to 1836, whose name her bore and whose estate he inherited many years ago. They seemed to be United States bonds, he said, but he could not find a banker who knew anything of them or their value, and as he was coming here he thought he would bring them along and see if they really had any value. They were indeed curiosities, old and yellow as they were from age, for they were part of "the old debt," and ceased to bear interest in 1836. The amount of the principal was $50,000, and there was ten years' interest due on them. He would gladly have taken $5,000 for them, and that he had once offered them to a Massachusetts bank for that, but his offer was contemptuously declined. The old man walked out of the Treasury with a check in his pocket on the New York sub-Treasury for $70,000.

THE following stanzas indicate the character of an English campaign song, very popular with the Radicals:

> Who is this Lord that flouts us
> With jibes and jeers of scorn?
> And his two hundred puppets—
> Are they our masters born?
> Up swells in threatening thunder
> The nation's righteous wrath;
> Let these beware that slumber
> A free-born people's path.
>
> From Scotia's misty mountains
> To Ireland's emerald vales,
> From our broad shires of England
> To rock-bound coasts of Wales,
> This one stern warning echoes—
> "Let those deny who dare
> The Franchise to the people,
> And let these Lords beware."

KILLED EACH OTHER.

A Thrilling Street Duel in a Texas Town Between Cousins and Friends

Particulars have been received of a double tragedy at Nechesville, a thriving town twelve miles north of Palestine, Texas, wherein two prominent residents, Dr. Calhoun Lawrence and Lucius V. Simpson, were the victims. Dr. Lawrence, meeting Simpson in the evening on the street, asked him if it was convenient for him to pay $11 due on account. Simpson declared he believed he did not owe the Doctor anything. Hot words ensued, and Lawrence called Simpson "Coward," whereupon the latter drew his revolver and cried out to Lawrence to defend himself.

Quick as a flash the Doctor drew his weapon and fired, the bullet striking Simpson near the heart. Simpson staggered, but recovered and fired, hitting Lawrence in the breast. By this time a dozen or more people had gathered to witness the fearful duel. Both mortally wounded, the two men stood within a few paces of one another and emptied the contents of their revolvers into each other, every bullet taking effect. When Simpson had emptied his weapon, with blood streaming from five fearful wounds, he sprang at Lawrence and struck him a terrible blow on the head with the butt of his revolver. This was Simpson's dying effort, for instantly he reeled, threw up his hands, and fell dead at the feet of his antagonist. Lawrence walked into a neighbor's store, laid his pistol on the counter and fell.

He was carried to his home, where he begged piteously that Simpson's body might be brought in and laid beside him. This was done and for five hours the surviving man lay dying beside the corpse of his late antagonist, all the time bemoaning his rash act, and praying to God to forgive them both. He died soon afterward. So touching was the scene that it was with the greatest effort that many friends of both men could restrain their tears. The men were cousins by marriage, had always lived on most friendly terms until this meeting, and both leave families.

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FREEDOM.

(LORD TENNYSON'S LAST POEM.)

O thou so fair in Summers gone,
While yet thy fresh and virgin soul
Inform'd the column'd Parthenon,
The glittering Capitol;

So fair in southern sunshine bathed,
But scarce of such majestic mien
As here with forehead vapor-swathed
In meadows ever green;

For thou—when Athens reign'd and Rome,
Thy glorious eyes were dimm'd with pain
To mark in many a freeman's home
The slave, the scourge, the chain;

O follower of the Vision, still
In motion to the distant gleam,
Howe'er blind force and brainless will
May jar thy golden dream,

Who, like great Nature, wouldst not mar
By changes all too fierce and fast
This order of our Human Star,
This heritage of the past;

O scorner of the party cry
Thou—when the nations rear on high
Their idol smeared with mud,

And when they roll their idol down—
Of saner Worship surely proud:
Thou loather of the lawless crown
As of the lawless crowd,

How long thine ever-growing mind
Hath still'd the blast and strewn the wave,
Though some of late would raise a wind
To sing thee to thy grave.

Men loud against all forms of power—
Unfurnish'd brows, tempestuous tongues,
Expecting all things in an hour—
Brass mouths and iron lungs!

—*N. Y. Independent.*

THE RIVALS.

Fox and Pitt and Their Maiden Speeches in House of Commons.

A mother's sagacity makes her prophetic. When the English statesman Charles Fox was eighteen years of age, his mother, Lady Holland, paid a visit to Lady Chatham, the mother of William Pitt. On her return she said to her husband, "I have been this morning with Lady Chatham; and met there little William Pitt, now eight years old, and really the cleverest child I ever saw. Mark my words—that boy will be a thorn in Charles' side as long as he lives."

The mother's prediction was fulfilled to the letter. Fox and Pitt became the first men in the House of Commons, the leaders of their respective parties, and earnest rivals. During twenty years of Parliamentary conflict Pitt was both a thorn in Fox's side, and a thorny hedge which he could neither leap over nor break through.

When Fox had already risen to the position of a great debater in the Commons, he and Pitt, then a collegian of fourteen years, were introduced to each other during a debate in the House of Lords. As the discussion proceeded, Pitt repeatedly turned to Fox and said, "But surely that might be met thus," or "Yes; but he lays himself open to this retort." The precocity of the lad impressed Fox, and he frequently mentioned the significant fact, that during the whole sitting the youngster seemed to be thinking of nothing but how all the speeches on both sides could be answered.

Fox made his first speech in the House of Commons before he was twenty-one, answering Burke with such effect that cynical Horace Walpole wrote: "Cicero's labored orations are puerile in comparison of this boy's manly reason."

Twelve years after, another boy—he was twenty-two—rose in the House to deliver his maiden speech. The chronicler of the day records: "Mr. William Pitt spoke with a fluency, a precision, a dignity, and a method which are usually the acquirements of many years of practice."

"It is the best first speech I ever heard!" exclaimed jolly Lord North. The friends of his father said they "could no longer lament the loss of Lord Chatham, for he was again living in his son."

As Fox was complimenting the young orator, an old member said, "Ay, Mr. Fox, you are praising young Pitt for his speech. Excepting yourself there is no man in the House can make such another. Old as I am, I expect to hear you both battling it within these walls as I have done your fathers before."

Fox was silenced by the awkward compliment. But Pitt, with admirable presence of mind, answered, "I have no doubt, sir, you would like to attain the age of Methuselah." Yet the old member's prediction came to pass within five years.

Fox always opened his speeches badly. Until he got warmed with his subject, he stammered out commonplaces and repeated himself, using language that was neither polished nor exact. Gradually the subject took possession of him. Then he forgot himself and everything around him. One by one he stated the arguments of the opposition, and one by one he replied to them. Frequently the reply would come forth in a burst of eloquence that fired the audience and burnt up the opposing argument. When he sat down the members breathed as men who had just emerged from a torrent that had swept along their feelings and convictions.

Pitt spoke with the dignity of a statesman who had a Parliament to convince and a government to administer. His elocution was that of the finished orator. His matter was arranged as skilfully as a state paper, while the reasoning by which he supported his opinions was noted for clearness and force. He came into Parliament so accomplished an orator that Wilberforce said, "His first speeches were almost equal to his last."

This precocious oratory was due to his early training. His father, Lord Chatham, used to make him, when but a little boy, declaim by the half-hour. If the boy did well, he was praised and his excellencies mentioned one by one. If he did badly, his faults were pointed out, and he was made to correct them on the spot.

Every morning he recited in Virgil or Livy to his tutor, giving a literal translation of the passage. In the evning he read the same passage to his father, and gave a free and elegant translation of it. There is no better method for one anxious to become a fluent and correct speaker than Pitt's method. An elegant translator will, other things being equal, speak with elegance.

The rivals become "brothers in the tomb." Both died the same year and were buried side by side in Westminster Abbey.

"Drop upon Fox's grave the tear,
'Twill trickle to his rival's bier;
O'er Pitt's the mournful requiems sound,
And Fox's shall the notes rebound."

He Ran the Gauntlet.

The accounts of prisoners forced to "run the gauntlet" by their Indian captors shows that this ordeal not unfrequently ended in the death of the captive as the tormentors in the lines used not only their whips and rods but their tomahawks to strike the victim as he ran. Any person who has been through it and survived, has at least one story to tell that will always be worth hearing. Mr. Sebastian Beck earned the right to be called an Indian brave, by that hard process, when he was taken captive by the Sioux. The Denver *News*, to whose representative he related some of his adventures, describes him as a plain, honest-looking German, fifty years of age, who can speak seven languages besides his own." His story of how he ran the gauntlet is thus told:

After our capture we did not know what fate awaited us. But we had scarcely arrived at the Indian camp than we were given to understand that we would have to run the gauntlet. This consisted in rushing between two lines of braves, five hundred in each line, and taking all the blows that these could give us while we made the run, which was twice up and twice down the line.

The lines were just far enough apart to give us room to run, a line of guns being placed along on each side, between us and the Indians, which could not be crossed by either us or the Indians. We were compelled to keep within this line, and the Indians were not allowed to leave their positions in the line, but could inflict all the punishment possible while we were within reach of each of them in turn.

The Indians were armed with sticks, moccasins and everything that could be used to strike with of a nature that would inflict pain without doing great bodily injury, but chiefly with a kind of cat-o'-nine-tails used by the Indians in riding their ponies.

This is a terrible weapon, having a large number of strings, on the end of each of which is a chunk of lead. There were a large number of squaws in the lines in addition to the braves, who appeared to take as strong an interest in the matter as the latter.

We were stripped naked with the exception of breechclouts which were given us. I was placed first in the line of twenty-five, the run being made by all together in single file. This was a decided advantage to me, as I could go as fast as I liked, not having to depend upon the speed of others.

A friendly Indian, the one who had encouraged me at first, signaled me, giving me to understand that I was to run as fast as I could. I did not need advice after I got well started, but it served me until I got past the first dozen, as I started while they were chatting among themselves.

But the rest of the way I got it I tell you. I just ran for dear life, taking the blows as they came. I could not repress some exclamations of pain as the whips cut into my flesh, but I managed to keep from disgracing myself in the minds of the Indians, although suffering terribly at every blow received.

They laid on the blows as hard as they could, but conformed strictly to their law, which is not to leave their place in the line to inflict further punishment.

When I reached the end of the line the first time I was covered with blood and thoroughly winded, being scarcely able to stand. We managed to get through with our lives, not one of the twenty-five falling or giving up. We were then admitted to membership in the tribe.

Beck is now traveling among the Indians, looking for his wife and children, whom he lost when captured years ago.

WASHINGTON WORMLEY.

The Great Caterer and Nurse of Used Up Statesmen.

(Chicago Times Washington Letter.)

One of the veterans of Waehington got to gossiping to-day about Wormley, the late hotel-keeper. "I knew him," he said, "when he was steward of the Washington club, which occupied the house facing Lafayette square which is now used as the headquarters of the Commissary General of the army. You remember the famous quarrel between Gen. Sickles and Key. Well, Key was shot right in front of the club house, and Wormley was the man who rushed out and brought him inside. Key was a member of the club, and Wormley did the best he could to prevent publicity to the affair. Secretary Seward afterward occupied the club-house as his residence. It was in this building that Atzeroth, the assassin, attempted the Secretary's life. In the war times it was customary for each cabinet officer to have a military guard around his house. The assassin passed the guard, saying that he was the bearer of some medicine for Seward, who was then quite ill. He gained admittance without difficulty, and would have killed Seward had it not been for the fact that the sick man had had an operation performed on his throat a few days before and the surgeons had placed an iron bandage around it to keep his head in the proper position. Before Atzeroth could accomplish his purpose he was beaten off by Robinson, the colored valet, who afterward received a medal from Congress, and Margaret Broadhead, the housekeeper, who is now employed in the Treasury department. Wormley was called in after the attack, and nursed Seward until he recovered. To return to the Sickles-Key affair. I have heard it stated as a fact that all through the war the band of Sickles' brigade never played 'The Star Spangled Banner,' out of deference to the general's feelings. One of Mrs. Lincoln's brothers was a Capt. Todd, of the Confederate army. During the entire war a correspondence was kept up between the brother and sister, all of the letters passing through Wormley's hands. When Tad Lincoln was sick the President sent for Wormley, and he nursed the boy at the Whith House. Wormley was perhaps

THE MOST FAMOUS NURSE

of this century. Among the great men he attended were Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Stephen A. Douglas, Henry Wilson, Charles Sumner, and others of equal prominence in the history of the country. When Lincoln was shot Sumner and Zach Chandler sent at once for Wormley. He went to the Peterson house and remained with the President until he died. In this connection it will be remembered that subsequently Littlefield, the artist, painted a picture, 'The Deathbed of Lincoln.' At first some of those present objected to having Wormley in the picture, although he was one of the most conspicious figures, and was holding Lincoln's head in his hands when he breathed his last. Sumner and Zach Chandler heard about it and threatened to expose the whole matter, and as a consequence the objection was withdrawn. The trouble over that picture did not end there. It appears that as soon as Booth fired the fatal shot there was a cry: 'Is there a physician in the theater?' Dr. Charles S. Taft, of the army, happened to be present, and he went at once to the side of the dying President. It was through his orders that Lincoln was removed to the Petersen house. Taft remained with Lincoln until he died. Of course he expected to be represented in the picture, and was, but later Surgeon General Crane had Taft scratched out and his own portrait inserted in its place. The picture was photograped when first painted, and clearly showed Taft where Crane now is. In the famous Grant-Greeley campaign you remember that Charles Summer addressed a letter advising all colored men to vote for Greeley. That letter was written to Wormley, although the fact has never been made public before. When Garfield was shot, Drs. Bliss and Barnes sent for Wormley, and he supplied all the beef tea and other meat extracts used at the White House during that terrible summer. A statement has been widely published that Wormley's daughter married one of the French legation. That is not true. His niece, the daughter of his brother Ralph, married Paul Girard, the first secretary of the French legation, some years ago, and afterward died in France. Among the colored population here Wormley was held in the highest esteem. He had more influence than Fred Douglass, for the reason that Douglass has always been suspected of trading his power with them for his personal advantage, Wormley, on the contrary, studiously avoided the whirlpool of politics, and devoted himself almost exclusively to his hotel business, in which he amassed a considerable fortune. He entertained no colored guests at his house, and they never gave him any trouble by making application for accomodations."

Charge at Yorktown.

During the siege of Yorktown, Gen. Washington decided to take by storm two redoubts occupied by the British, three hundred yards in advance of their principal works. One redoubt, known as No. 10, was assigned to Lafayette, who appointed Col. Hamilton to lead the storming party. The other redoubt No. 2, was assigned to the French, and Baron Viomesnil, their commander, appointed Count Deux-Ponts to lead the assaulting column.

Before the American soldiers moved Washington made them a brief address, and going to the grand battery, whence he could see the assault, dismounted. Hamilton led his men, with empty muskets and fixed bayonets, to the foot of the redoubt, where he made them a short but eloquent speech, which was heard in the battery, and then ordered the assault. It was short, sharp and successful.

As the French Count arrived at his redoubt, the Hessian sentinel cried out:

"*Wer da?*" ("who goes there?")

"French," replied the officer.

The sentinel, mistaking it for "friend," again cried out, "Who goes there?"

"French grenadiers and chasseurs," thundered out the officer; and then, with a long, loud drawl, called out, speaking in his excitement broken English:

"S-h-a-r-g-e! *s-h-a-r-g-e!* s-h-a-r-g-e!"

Washington and his companions, hearing the pronounced drawl, broke into hearty laughter.

There was rivalry between Lafayette and Viomesnil as to which should first take a redoubt. As soon as Hamilton had entered, Lafayette sent an aid to the Baron to say that he was in his redoubt, and to ask where he was. The aid found the Frenchman waiting for his abatis to be cleared away.

"Tell the Marquis," said the Baron, "that I am not in my redoubt, but I will be there in five minutes." He kept his word.

An Old and Good Story to the Front.

(Rochester Post-Express.)

When Nesmith was elected to the Senate from Oregon, in the early part of the war, he had never been in Washington never been east of the Rocky Mountains, in fact, since he emigrated as a boy to the Pacific slope to seek his fortune. He had never seen a railroad or a locomotive until he struck the Panama road at the Isthmus, and, as he described himself, was "green as a squash." Upon reaching Washington, being too bashful to present his credentials and be sworn in at once, he spent a day or two looking down upon that distinguished body from a seat in the gallery, so as to get the hang of things a little before he ventured on the floor. His diffidence wore off after a little, and his great fund of anecdote, his fine vein of humor, his frontier frankness and originality of character and manner, drew around him warm friends of both parties. Standing one day in a group of Senators who had been questioning him concerning his adventurous life, Senator Wilson of Massachusetts said: "I understand, Senator, that you had never seen a railroad until you came East, and that everything of that sort in the way of modern improvements was entirely new to you. Now, I am curious to know what struck you as being the most wonderful thing that met your observation on this side of the continent?"

Nesmith hesitated a moment, then said: "Well, I spent my first two or three days in Washington up there in the gallery, looking at the Senate, and I think what most filled me with wonder was the thought that I, who went off to Oregon years ago a poor, uneducated boy, should be here as a member of the highest legislative body in the country. That was my greatest wonder."

"Well—but—I don't mean that exactly," said Wilson, who was chiefly curious about what mechanical contrivance or invention had excited most surprise, "but what after that most surprised you?"

"Well," said Nesmith, dropping his serious manner and putting on a quizzical expression. "I think after the sensation of surprise at being here myself, what excited most wonder was how the d—l the rest of you got here."

Rev. Hopkins and Mgr. Capel.

(N. Y. World.)

The Rev. Dr. J. H. Hopkins undertook to reply to Mgr. Capel's monograph "Catholic." Unfortunately for the Doctor he had not, as he now avows, a theological library at his command, and trusted to second-hand quotations which he thought reliable. He has been gulled. The citations turn out to be garbled or falsified, and the Doctor finds himself easily thrown by his adversary. Misled by reliable authority, the Doctor imagined there was perfect unity in the Anglican community and that visible signs of the near intercommunion with the Greek Church were at hand. Coming from the very midst of Anglicanism, having traveled much among the Eastern churches and having had close combat with some of the leaders of the most advanced High Churchism in England, Monsignor Capel had but little difficulty in producing facts which his unskilled opponent knew not of. All this makes the Monsignor's rejoinder a tit-bit of intellectual boxing which will be relished by the general puplic quite apart from the question at issue. The Rejoinder has been published in pamphlet form.

☞ The Voice of the People. No family Dyes were ever so popular as the Diamond Dyes. They never fail. The Black is far superior to logwood. The other colors are brilliant. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington, Vt.

THE Philadelphia *Press* concedes Cleveland a plurality of 31,973 after allowing for the fusions on both sides.

Mr. L. L. Palmer, of Springboro, Crawford county, Pa., for whom Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue, extracted a cataract in October, has fully recovered, and Wednesday had glasses adjusted, by means of which he can read the finest print. He never suffered any pain in the eye. He had been blind five years. When he picked up the paper and began to read so clearly he said, "It makes one laugh to see so well again."

BEFORE THE DAWNING.

'Twas just before the dawning,
The casket was ajar,
And from its depths the jewel
Shone like a radiant star,
Upon it lay the light of day
From that bright world afar.

O soul, too pure to linger
'Neath earth's o'ercloudled sales
O heart, whose true devotion
Made home a paradise,
Sweet eyes which shone with love alone,
The light we dearly prize.

Her life was an evangel,
The cross of pain she bore
With such a patient sweetness;
'Till from the other shore
The glad release to rest and peace
Crowned her forevermore.

To gather up his jewels,
The King in glory came;
The welcome summons greeting,
She breathed the precious name;
Exultant songs from angel throngs
Her blessedness proclaim.

The bright and shining portal
For her was opened wide,
For her who, e'en as mortal,
On earth was glorified.
The night has passed for her at last,
We cannot say she died.

For her the life eternal,
Is only just begun;
For her the crown of gladness
Forevermore is won;
She dwells for aye in endless day;
Her work on earth is done.

Carrie L. Shucklack in Burlington Hawkeye.

INCOMPLETENESS.

Nothing resting in its own completeness
Can have worth or beauty, but alone
Because it leads and tends to further sweetness;
Fuller, higher, deeper than its own.

Spring's real glory dwells not in the meaning,
Gracious though it be, of her blue hours,
But is hidden in her tender leaning
To the summer's richer wealth of flowers.

Dawn is fair because the mists fade slowly
Into day, which floods the world with light;
Twilight's mystery is so sweet and holy
Just because it ends in starry night.

Life is only bright when it proceedeth
Toward a truer, deeper life above;
Human love is sweetest when it leadeth
To a more divine and perfect love.

Learn the mystery of progression duly;
Do not call each glorious change decay;
But we know we only hold our treasures truly
When it seems as if they passed away.

Nor dares to blame God's gifts for incompleteness;
In that want their beauty lies; they roll
Toward some infinite depth of love and sweetness,
Bearing onward man's reluctant soul.

—*Adelaide A. Proctor.*

THE FIRST CLOUD.

(Boston Courier.)

They stood at the altar one short year ago;
He vowed from the troubles of life to defend her,
To have her and hold her for weal or for woe—
She spoke the responses in accents most tender.

To-night, in the gloom, they are sitting apart;
Oh! has all her wifely devotion been wasted?
She mopes there in silence, a pain at her heart;
The lamps are unlighted, his supper untasted.

Their sky, erst all cloudless, is now overcast;
For joy there is sorrow, for gladness dejection;
The serpent has entered their Eden at last,
And left its dark trail on the flowers of affection.

Oh, well may there be in her bosom a pain,
A grief that she vainly endeavors to smother;
To-night he has told her, in language quite plain,
She can't cook his meals half as good as his mother!

THIRTY-FIVE YEARS AGO.

Pittsburgh As Seen by Lady Stuart Wortley a Third of a Century Ago.

[About 1849 Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley visited this country and wrote a book. She was a poet, and the daughter of the Duke of Rutland. In 1831 she married Charles Stuart Wortley, of the Montague family. In 1855 she died. Her reflections, which we have fallen in with, show our country about a third of a century ago. On her way to the Southwest she visited Pittsburgh and gave this account of the city thirty-five years ago last spring.—EDS. POST.]

"We stopped at Pittsburgh on our way hither at an excellent hotel called the Monongahela House. At Pittsburgh we went to see some manufactories and iron foundries in a sort of coal-scuttle on wheels. No mourning coach was ever so thoroughly black, methinks, inwardly and outwardly; and that we might be in keeping with our vehicle, we found it obligingly undertook (without any outlay or trouble on our part) to put us all into decent mourning.

"Pittsburgh has as sable a complexion as Sheffield. It is situated at the confluence of the Monongahela and the Allegheny (the latter name, I believe, means, 'clear water'), which by their union form the noble Ohio. These two rivers together avail not to cleanse the sooty Pittsburgh. If they did, as Coleridge said of the Rhine at Cologne, nothing could ever wash them clean again (though it has not the hundred and seventy-two distinct *'mauvaises odeurs'* of that city.) Nevertheless, in spite of the brunette coloring, it is a handsome town. With its suburbs it contains about seventy-five thousand inhabitants—some say a hundred thousand.

"A great number of Germans are settled at Pittsburgh. In one manufactory (a glass one) we heard hardly any language but German spoken. An American in that manufactory looked rather reproachfully at us with a glass eye—or an eye to the glass—and said we English were underselling them in articles of this material. I bore the 'brittle' impeachment as well as I could. This glass was slippery ground, and I was fain to slide off it.

"In the place we next went to, without meaning to insinuate anything to the prejudice of Pittsburgh, which is a well-principled and orthodox city I have no doubt, it really appeared to me they had dealings in the black art—I must beg to disclaim any allusion to the half-mourning tints which seems the fashion here—so wondrous was the rapidity of the processes and the way in which the workmen appeared to be snow-balling one another with huge lumps and blocks of red-hot iron. The noise was very great, and the glare; but in the midst of the confusion a woman stood with a mite of a baby in her arms, an infant Cyclops or young Vulcan himself in bib and tucker, to judge by the coolness with which it surveyed the scene and listened to the noise, as if the whole were got up for its especial edification, and it would like much to have all those pretty playthings that were being tossed about on all sides.

"It was late and our 'coal-scuttle' stopped the way, so we departed still leaving the little Vulcan evidently deeply engaged in teaching his own young idea how to shoot, or to toss those nice balls of red-hot iron, which he would also have liked uncommonly to stuff into his mouth, big as they were. We stepped most gingerly into our jetty coach; but in vain did we try to escape being made finished chimney-sweepers. Methinks it must have served a subterranean apprenticeship in some coal-mine as a lowly wagon for the conveyance of that article before it was promoted to its present office above ground—the reverse of the fate of mortals. The driver was hopelessly black, having the features, however, of a white man, and the brogue of the Green Erin. He affected to guard our dresses from the wheel as we ascended, which delicate attention was but a refinement of barbarity, adding insult to injury. We met a number of similarly sable coaches, but I think ours bore the *belle*.

"There are twenty-five furnaces and five forges and rolling-mills in Pittsburgh, besides which there are woolen and cotton factories, machine-shops, tanneries and hardware, cutlery and several other manufactories in abundance. The city is lighted by gas which is produced by the bituminous coal that fills the hills which surround Pittsburgh. Most of the extensive manufactories are not in the city, but are distributed over a circle of about five miles' radius from the Court House, which stands on Grant's Hill. One of the suburbs of Pittsburgh is called Birmingham.

"The Ohio quite exceeded my expectations; the river and the scenery are both beautiful. We came under a splendid new suspension bridge at Wheeling, which is, however, a bone of contention just now between various parties. It seems the bridge is not high enough for some of the lofty funnels of the steamers, and several of these have had some very hard knocks. There are great complaints in consequence, and the poor captains of these crippled boats seem, to judge by the newspapers, to take their disfigurement and discomfiture quite at heart. Captain This has felt himself grievously wounded through the knock-down blows dealt at the splendid steamer Explosion by the bridge aforsaid; and Captain That thinks he will never entirely recover—indeed will carry sympathetically to the end of his days the marks left on his beautiful steamer Racer."

Couldn't be Did.

(Chicago News.)

An old Judge with gray hair and twinkling eyes was journeying to a county seat to hold court. None of the drummers could beat him telling stories.

"There's just one more little yarn I want to tell," he said, "and then I'm through. It's a true story, too. A green countryman came to me one day and said: 'Jedge, there's a little woman 'bout four feet high down in our neighborhood determined to marry me. She says I've promised to have her, an' she'll sue me for breach of promise if I don't. Now, Jedge, I can't stand a suit, an I don't want her. What advice can you give me?' 'How big did you say she was?' I inquired. "Bout four feet tall, an' weighs eighty pound,' he said. 'And how big are you?' 'Wall, I'm six feet two in my stockin' feet, an' the last time I was weighed, down to 'Squire Johnson's hog-killing, I pulled down at 236 pound. But what has that got to do with it?'

"Now, see here, my friend, I said, after thinking the matter over, you are in a scrape, and you want to get out of it the easiest way you can. Marry the woman, and you can kill her in six months. She's too small to last long.' He liked the plan, and said he would adopt it.

"A couple or three years afterward I was down that way holding court again, when a tall, lank man, bony and holloweyed, and apparently about played out, came up to me and says: 'Jedge, don't you remember me?' I looked him over, and finally recognized him. 'Well,' I inquired how did you come out with your matrimonial scheme?'

"Jedge," he drawled out, sadly, 'she's alive and hearty; but jest look at me. Your advice was good, an' I took it.

The Cause of the Depression.

(Philadelphia Telegraph.)

May not the trouble of "overproduction" go deeper than the adjustments of buyer and seller through financial and industrial principles? Protectionists and free-traders blame one another; hard-money and soft-money people are in a wrangle the supporters and opponents of wholesale emigration endlessly disput over causes and remedies; but is it not possible that underneath it all may be the fact that the modern age of machinery is too swift and productive for the population? It is not too expensive for the tenders of the machinery, for we see machines and workers alike idle, but that is only a partial consideration. The true point may be that this incredible increase in labor saying agencies so overstocks the world with goods that there presently comes a time when the markets can absolutely take no more. The thoroughly soaked sponge can absorb no moisture, and glutted markets react upon foundries and mills. When the markets have been lowered by the never-ceasing wants of the people, there is a fresh demand on manufacturers, and foundries and mills start up again. But it may be believed that machinery works too fast for the demand—hence these constant and fearful derangements of industry. And the trouble is growing, because the increase in mechanical devices is of a marvelous sort, and because capital as a general thing inclines to manufacturing rather than to production at first hands. If through some magical process a third of this mighty—but as good as wasted, because unneeded—energy could be turned into agriculture a proper balance might be restored. Glutted markets from that cause might also be possible, but the outlet is so great as to make that danger small. We might feed the world in making our own profit. It may be said these things adjust themselves; they do, but the first step in an adjustment is to recognize the cause of disturbance. If capital would set itself to view the matter of undue mechanical energy calmly, the beginning of a lasting settlement might be made.

Time is Money.

Time and money will be saved by keeping Kidney-Wort in the house. It is an invaluable remedy for all disorders of the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels and for all diseases arising from obstructions of these organs. It has cured many obstinate cases after hundreds of dollars had been paid to physicians without obtaining relief. It cures Constipation, Piles, Biliousness and all kindred disorders. Keep it by you.

IF one has to be a private secretery and work for a living, let him choose a great man for his superior. Montagne Corry was private secretary to Benjamin Disraeli, and when the great Jew left the premiership to become Earl of Beaconsfield and enter the House of Lords he made plain young Corry into Baron Rowton and gave him a seat by his side.

Mensman's Peptonized Beef Tonic, the only preparation of beef containing its *entire nutritious properties*. It contains blood-making, force generating and life sustaining properties invaluable for **Indigestion, Dyspepsia**, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also, in all enfeebled conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, overwork, or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists. 3-es

THE CHAIN GANG SYSTEM.

The Legislature Asked to Relieve the Workhouse.

The Institution Overcrowded With Worthless Prisoners—The Managers Meet.

At a meeting of the Managers of the Workhouse last week, a resolution was adopted instructing the attorney of the board to draw up an act of Assembly, to be submitted to the next Legislature, authorizing the Board of Managers to establish the chain gang system. The meeting was held at the institution. It was well attended. The step taken was of great importance, and in the event of its becoming a law will go a great distance toward lifting the burdensome tax from the oppressed people of this county. It will also be a great hindrance to the committal of the lower grade of crimes.

What to do with the prisoners has become a grave problem with the Board of Managers. The institution is now crowded beyond its capacity. Every day the population is increasing, and the managers in sheer desperation determined to apply to the Legislature for relief. It was the unanimous opinion of the board that the chain gang system was the only remedy, and consequently they were a unit in adopting this resolution.

'Squire Ammon, speaking of the matter last night, said: "The prisoners don't come up by fives and dozens now as formerly, but as high as fifty at a time have been received, and the Workhouse is overflowing and still they come. The hard times are no doubt the cause of this influx, but the hard times also prevent the board from utilizing the men sent there, as the industries are slack. The demand for their products has fallen away, and the act of Assembly passed two years ago providing that all goods manufactured in penal institutions must be stamped 'convict labor,' interfered with disposing of their goods readily. This with the hard times makes it difficult to sell all that can be produced. The consequence is the amount of labor that cannot be utilized makes the proper care and keeping of the prisoners a matter of grave moment.

"A large number sent there are persons who ask to be committed or who commit some slight depredation with a view of being sent there, knowing they will at least have a good warm place to stay, a good bed to sleep on, and good meals during the winter months, with but little chance of having any work to do. The board," continued the 'Squire, "considered the matter in all its aspects, and finally passed the resolution above referred to. They can be made work on the streets and country roads, as is done in many States of the Union. The street railway companies, who are compelled to keep the streets on their lines clean, could hire them. The Street Commissioners and the supervisors of roads in the country would also have plenty of work for them. In fact, I believe with this system the men could not only be employed in good, healthy outdoor work, but by and by the roads in the country districts of this county could be made almost as good as city streets. The prisoners would not be needed much in the cities, but in the country, where the county has to keep up the roads, which is not done properly because it would require too much money to keep them in good condition, the prisoners of the Workhouse could be utilized with good effect, and with profit to the people as well as to the prisoners. The latter would not need to be so closely confined then as they must now be, when there is little or no work in the shops, and there are more prisoners than cells.

"There will no doubt be a great deal of opposition to this proposed measure," concluded the speaker, "but it is the only plan left open for us as things are now, and the people can have plenty of opportunity to discuss the matter thoroughly before the Legislature meets."

English and American Girls.

(Undertones in San Francisco Chronicle.)

The great Republican party has been devoting its energies to the enforcement of protection on the wrong kinds of imports. We have a deadlier danger to fear than the introduction of English manufactures. I saw in a London paper the other day a statement that an English lady in town could not possibly go into society on a lower allowance for dress than £100 a year; that in the country £40 to £60 might do. Great Scott! Five hundred dollars a year for dress. Why, it takes that to keep a girl in ice-cream and oysters for a year, mere accessories of preliminary proceedings in courtship. Send me an English girl who can dress in San Francisco for £40—$200—a year, and I will grapple her to my soul with hooks of steel and wear her in my heart of hearts. Two hunered dollars a year! Heavens! The plain ordinary sweatheart's fichus cost that. I don't know what a fichu is, but I am sure that the yearly supply of anything a plain, every-day San Francisco girl wears would swallow up the $200 a year. After all, the old country has some products that are worth importing.

A Great Problem.

—Take all the Kidney and Liver *Medicines*,
—Take all the *Blood* purifiers,
—Take all the *Rheumatic* remedies,
—Take all the *Dyspepsia* and indigestion *cures*,
—Take all the *Brain* and Nerve force *restorers*,
—Take all the *Great* health restorers.
—*In short*, take all the best qualities of all these, and the *—best*
—*Qualities* of all the best medicines in the world, and you will find that *—Hop*
—*Bitters* have the best curative qualities and powers of all *—concentrated*
—In them, and that they will cure when *any* or all of these, singly or *—combined*
—Fail. A thorough trial will give positive proof of this.

Hardened Liver.

Five years ago I broke down with kidney and liver complaint and rheumatism.

Since then I have been unable to be about at all. My liver became hard like wood; my limb were puffed up and filled with water.

All the best physicians agreed that nothing could cure me. I resolved to try Hop Bitters: I have used seven bottles; the hardness has all gone from my liver, the swelling from my limbs, and it has *worked a miracle* in my case; otherwise I would have been now in my grave.

J. W. MOREY.

BUFFALO, Oct. 1, 1881.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring.

I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I commenced using Hop Bitters, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost. I know it.—A WORKINGMAN.

☞ None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

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THE GREAT VEGETABLE

Pain Destroyer and Specific for Inflammation and Hemorrhages.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the EXTRACT. Our PLASTER invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Sides, &c. Our OINTMENT (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the LUNGS, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our NASAL SYRINGES (25 cents) and INHALERS ($1 00) are great aids in arrest of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the EXTRACT promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous

Catarrh. The EXTRACT is the only specific for this disease, Cold in the Head, &c. Our "CATARRH CURE," specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the EXTRACT; the NASAL SYRINGE, invaluable for use in catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our OINTMENT in connection with the EXTRACT; it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivalled and should be kept in every family ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our OINTMENT will aid in healing and prevent sores.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache and Faceache, When the EXTRACT is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching. It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. POND'S EXTRACT MEDICATED PAPER for closet use, is a preventative against chafing and Piles. Our OINTMENT is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast and Sore Nipples The EXTRACT is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our OINTMENT is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the EXTRACT be used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the word, "POND'S EXTRACT" blown in the glass, and our picture trade-mark on surrounding buff wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation. *It is never sold in bulk, or by measure.*

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

Pond's Extract	50c, $1 00 and $1 75	Toilet Cream	$1 00
Catarrh Cure	75	Dentifrice	50
Plaster	25	Lip Salve	25
Inhaler	$1 00	Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50
Nasal Syringe	25	Medicated Ointment	50
Paper	25		

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NO FEE UNTIL CURED.

NERVOUS and Mental Diseases, caused by exhaustive studies, enervation employment, improper habits, &c., resulting in physical decay, nervous debility, lack of energy, ambition and hope, impaired memory, disordered sight, self-distrust, bashfulness, dizziness, sleeplessness, pimples and eruptions, impoverished blood, falling powers, organic weakness, dyspepsia, constipation, threatened consumption, and unfitting the person for business, society or marriage are permanently, safely and privately cured.

BLOOD AND SKIN diseases in all stages, eruptions, blotches, falling hair, bone pains, glandular swellings, ulcerations of tongue, mouth, throat, ulcers, old sores, eczema, scrofula, salt rheum, acute and other skin imperfections; also, bad effects of mercury and improper medicines are diverted for life, and blood poisons thoroughly eradicated from the system.

URINARY kidney and bladder derangements, weak back, gravel, catarrhal discharges, recent and long standing; inflammation, swelling, rheumatic and other painful symptoms, receive searching treatment prompt relief and real cures.

Dr. Whittier's life-long extensive experience in these important diseases, pre-eminently fits him for their correct management, and afford scientific and reliable treatment on common sense principles. Consultation free. Patients at a distance as carefully treated as if her Office hours, 9 A. M. to

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1884.

DECREASE OF THE GOLD SUPPLY.

The proposition to discontinue the coinage of silver in the United States has created a financial flurry in British India and other Asiatic countries where silver is the standard. It is urged by American statesmen and financiers, as the only way by which the adoption of the double standard can be secured in Great Britain and Germany, as it will deprive those countries of a market and higher standard of value for their surplus silver.

Bearing on this subject of the demonetization of silver by the United States, not very likely in our judgment, is the important fact that the production of gold in the world is decreasing and the demand for it increasing. This is not only true of the United States, but of all other countries. The Director of the Mint in his annual report shows that the yield of gold in 1881 was $103,023,078, in 1882 it was $98,699,588, and in 1883 $94,027,901. This was for the world at large. For the United States the product ran down from $34,000,000 in 1881 to $32,500,000 in 1882, and to $30,000,000 in 1883. The countries that are falling behind the most are those which have been giving the most—Australia and the United States. The demand for gold grows. The amount going into the manufacture of watches and jewelry, and other products of the arts is increasing. The coinage is larger year by year. Out of the $30,000,000 of gold produced in the United States last year no less than $11,500,000 went into watches, watch cases, and jewelry. The total quantity of gold used in the arts by us last year was $14,500,000, including the amount which went into watches and jewelry. As our coinage of gold during the year was $27,932,000, it is evident that we used up $12,500,000 more gold than we were able to induce the earth to yield up. Mr. BURCHARD has added up the corresponding figures for the world and he finds that all countries coined during the last year $101,265,357 in gold. This is in round numbers $7,000,000 more than the entire product of the world. And this brings us to the point that this growing scarcity of gold is of course enhancing its purchasing power, and adding to the burden of public indebtedness. The Chicago *Tribune* states the facts very strongly in this extract:

> Franklin, answering the tiresome argument of the political economists that men act from motives of self-interest, said that, so far was this from being true, the fact was that nothing was so difficult as to make masses of men govern their conduct by their self-interest. This is not only so with regard to wars, and dynasties, and love matches, but it is true even in money matters, where this rule of self-interest should be in view and should rule if anywhere. Gold is growing incontestably scarcer, and yet the nations are everywhere giving up their option to pay the principal and interest of their debts in silver or gold, and are binding themselves to pay in gold alone. They are adding to the crushing burden of the public debts of the world the extra burden of paying in a metal which is every year growing harder to get. That the political economists of England, which is ruled by London, which is ruled by the money power which owes these debts, should subserviently teach that such a course was "scientific political economy" is not surprising, but that there should be an influential class of teachers in this country who should parrot this ruinous doctrine is indeed marvelous.

TWO STATES IN THE SENATE.

President ARTHUR'S Senatorial boom seems to be in a very healthy condition. Those who have his candidacy in charge declare that he is sure of the caucus nomination, and of the full Republican support in the Legislature on joint ballot. The principal opposing candidates are CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, the well known railroad attorney and VANDERBILT lobbyist, and LEVI P. MORTON, whose liberal contribution to the DORSEY campaign fund four years ago secured him the French mission. The selection of either DEPEW or MORTON in preference to Mr. ARTHUR would not be creditable to the intelligence and good sense of the Republican legislators of New York. There are too many men of the MORTON-DEPEW type already in the Senate. The retiring President would at once take a high position in that body, and give the Empire State an influence in its deliberations which it has not possessed for several years. Pennsylvania it seems is doomed to the lower seats on the lower benches as regards influence and capacity in the Senate. No one seems to have the courage to enter the field against CAMERON, although there is not a county in the State but has Republicans of superior qualifications; besides the Republican party is so demoralized an institution that it stands ready to elect DON over its brightest politicians and statesmen. It is sad to think that of the thirty-eight States of the Union represented in the Senate, the intellectual level of Pennsylvania is the lowest. Throw WALLACE and BUCKALEW out of the count, and for twenty-five years the Commonwealth in the Senate has not risen above the dead-level of mediocrity, except in the line of jobbery and office brokerage.

BIG MEN AND LITTLE MEN.

There is a great deal of human nature and some envy in politics, and we observe as soon as a suggestion gets formidable that Mr. CLEVELAND shall put Mr. This in his cabinet from a particular State the friends of Mr. That start an opposition movement. If they can't get Mr. That in they at least insist Mr. This shall stay out. We don't think this sort of small politics is likely to have much influence with the President-elect in selecting his cabinet, for if it should, he would have around his council board mediocrities or nonentities. Strong men naturally provoke animosities as well as admiration and devotion, and to pass them by because a few noisy busybodies engage in factional warfare to pull them down would put a premium on intellectual weakness. There is an outbreak of this sort of envious work just now in New Jersey and Ohio which draws from the Utica *Observer* these comments:

> Because public sentiment fixed upon General McClellan as the man most likely to take the portfolio of war, an anti-McClellan faction was straightway created in New Jersey to push ahead the claims of ex-Senator Stockton for a position. Legitimate rivalry in a case of this kind is of course permissible; but here the competition is attended by a censurable display of bad feeling. Nobody knows whether the incoming President will take a cabinet officer from New Jersey at all; and this makes the faction fight in that State the more ridiculous and reprehensible.
>
> Even worse is the situation of affairs in Ohio. By every wise political principle, by every sense of gratitude and admiration that could animate a political party, by a record that endears him to the common people, Allen G. Thurman is entitled to preference at the hands of President Cleveland. There is no position in the cabinet which he would not fill with efficiency and distinction. Yet we witness the spectacle of a clique of third-rate politicians in the Buckeye State opposing the appointment of ex-Senator Thurman, because some time or other in the past the old Roman's conception of public and political duty did not coincide with theirs. This sort of thing is fatiguing. Should President Cleveland take it into his head to select Thurman as one of his constitutional advisers, we suppose he would make a good many enemies among the political manipulators of the Buckeye State. Well, let him run the risk. The anti-Thurman faction in Ohio is not likely to be a very dangerous enemy. At any rate, nothing is to be gained by truckling to it now. Nine out of ten of the rank and file of the Democratic party would like to see Thurman in the cabinet, and if the new President intends to go to Ohio for one of its members he cannot well afford to set Thurman aside.
>
> We do not believe the President should be hampered by the clamor of locality in his cabinet appointments, or that he should be turned from his purpose in selecting representative Democrats by the protests of a few mischief makers. He is responsible for his cabinet—has greater interest than any one else it should be a strong one—and should have the utmost freedom of selection. The country will believe he has acted wisely until the contrary appears in the course of his administration.

ON THE WRONG TACK.

Ex-Chief Justice AGNEW has written a somewhat lengthy epistle to an esteemed contemporary in which he severely reprobates the conduct of Mr. JOHN P. ST. JOHN in permitting himself to be a Presidential candidate on a Prohibition platform. Judge AGNEW seems to think that ST. JOHN somehow comes near to criminality in harboring an intent to destroy a political party or defeat a tattooed candidate. The Judge will have to go back to the bench to take a serene view of political matters. Himself a victim of the decadence and corruption of the Republican party, in driving him from the Supreme Court, latterly it appears as if no act of that party fails to find a ready apologist in his vigorous pen. The facts are that the large increase of ST. JOHN'S vote over the Prohibition vote of four years ago bore very little relation to the spread of prohibition ideas. It was simply one way of striking at an obnoxious candidate like BLAINE, without going directly over to the opposition. Says a Republican contemporary:

> Is Judge Agnew so blind to facts as not to recognize that the St. John candidacy furnished an outlet for dissatisfied voters, who, had it not existed, would have found some other means of expressing their dissatisfaction. We have had scores of letters in this office alone announcing the intention of Republicans to vote for St. John, for the reason that they could not and would not vote for the Republican candidate, and could not bring themselves to the point of voting for a Democrat. Had there been no Prohibition candidate in the field, a considerable number of these votes would certainly have been given to Cleveland; a large number would have gone to Butler or Belva Lockwood, or any side-show candidates who might happen to be in the field. Few, if any, of them would have gone to the Republican candidate. Facts are facts, and there is nothing like looking them square in the face when you really want to understand matters and things.

It is unfortunate that a gentleman of Judge AGNEW'S abilities and integrity, in the closing years of a useful life, at one time directed by a spirit of political and judicial independence and reform, should not take on himself the role of a political vivisectionist and tell the plain truths that he knows as well as anybody, of the why and wherefore of Republican decadence. BLAINE was beaten by a revolt against the same partisan and personal abuse of political organization that once on a time defeated Judge AGNEW for judicial station it was almost the unanimous desire of the people of the Commonwealth he should continue to honor. Only the BLAINE fuglemen operated on a larger field, and their defeat infuses ideas and principles of political reform throughout the Nation, with the biggest kind of a capital N.

APPORTIONMENT OR NOT.

The reapportionment of the State for Congressional and Legislative purposes, is a constitutional duty devolved on the approaching Legislature by the default of its predecessor. The mandate of the organic law was put aside at the last session by the Republican Senate majority, because it could not get bills through unconstitutional in their character and dishonest and disfranchising in their purpose. The unsuccessful battle for a true and honest apportionment made by the Democratic members and the State administration, was in vindication of a vital principle of representative government. They failed, as the best of causes fail sometimes, and the incoming Legislature will be largely Republican in both branches, but in the Senate the party majority not large enough to override the Governor's veto. Therefore there may be another conflict, especially if it is true, as the Pittsburgh *Gazette* intimates, that the Republican legislative majority proposes even more rascally measures of disfranchisement than the ones they contended for at the session of 1883. There is an insolence in this extract that suggests comparisons with the whines Republican officeholders and officeseekers are putting forth that President CLEVELAND should not disturb them in their twenty-five years' possession of all the offices. Says the *Gazette*:

> There is a Republican majority strong enough to pass almost any measure that might be agreed upon, and those Democrats who so stubbornly rejected the very favorable overtures made to them during the last session will only have themselves to blame if they do not receive such large concessions at the next. They have forfeited all claim upon the generosity of their opponents, and need only look for justice.

There don't happen to be "a Republican majority strong enough to pass almost any measure," no matter how iniquitous in its disfranchisement. Gov. PATTISON has the veto power and the courage to use it; or as the *Gazette* remarks about the last Senate, he is not the kind of man to be "bulldozed into making concessions." It may be sure of that. "The very favorable overtures" by the Republicans last session consisted of an insulting ultimatum, purposely framed to prevent an apportionment. "The generosity of their opponents" is good, and is supposed to refer to the iron-clad caucus rule to reject all compromise, refuse all concession, and block the wheels of legislation, taking good care to exact full pay therefor.

The existing legislative apportionment has answered the purpose that determined the Republican managers to override the Constitution in 1883. It has cemented and strengthened the hold of the CAMERON machine on the Legislature of the State, and Mr. DON CAMERON will go back to the United States Senate without a protest from his own party. There will be no kicking—no bolting. The alleged Independents, like JOHN STEWART, LEE, AULL, and that species of spineless politicians, gave the CAMERON managers their victory, in defeating every honest Apportionment bill proposed at the last session.

CABINET GLIMPSES.

A circumstantial narrative is printed by the New York *Tribune*, of a visit made to Governor CLEVELAND by Senator BAYARD on Saturday last. The Senator did not reach Albany until a late hour of the night. Says the chronicler:

> Mr. Bayard was met at the depot by friends of the Governor, was placed in the Governor's carriage, and was taken to the Executive Mansion. No hotel register or hotel politician was to be permitted to disclose the fact that he had visited Albany. He was welcomed at the door of the Executive Mansion by President-elect Cleveland. There he remained as Mr. Cleveland's guest till Sunday afternoon, when he started on his return journey to New York. Mr. Bayard and Mr. Cleveland were in conversation with each other till long after midnight on Saturday night. On Sunday morning their consultation began again, and continued till Mr. Bayard's departure at 4:40 P. M. for New York. Politicians here have not yet learned whether or not Mr. Cleveland offered Mr. Bayard the office of Secretary of State. Naturally, it is their belief that this was done. If such a proffer was made Mr. Bayard's answer is not known. He was uncommunicative respecting his visit to some personal friends whom he met in New York to-day. The President-elect has been equally reticent regarding his conversation with Mr. Bayard.

It is assumed from this that the President-elect, following the precedents established by other Presidents, has tendered the office of Secretary of State to his chief rival for the nomination at the Chicago Convention. Mr. BAYARD'S vote in convention was so much greater than that given to any of the other Democratic aspirants, THURMAN, MCDONALD or RANDALL, that he must be considered Mr. CLEVELAND'S only prominent opponent. Mr. BAYARD, however, may prefer to retain his leadership in the Senate under the incoming administration, and Mr. CLEVELAND may have desired to consult him as to Southern affairs—the leaders and the States that should receive cabinet recognition. No one more competent to advise on such questions than the Delaware statesman.

Some newspapers friendly to Mr. BAYARD suggest that even if tendered the position of Secretary of State, he would hesitate to accept, lest by so doing he might destroy his chances for a future election to the Presidency. That would be a poor reason for hesitation or declination. History proves that the office of Secretary of State is a fine stepping stone to the Presidency. Of our chief magistrates THOMAS JEFFERSON was Secretary of State under WASHINGTON; JAMES MADISON was Secretary of State under JEFFERSON; JAMES MONROE occupied the same position under MADISON; so did JOHN QUINCY ADAMS under JAMES MONROE; MARTIN VAN BUREN was ANDREW JACKSON'S Secretary, and JAMES BUCHANAN was Secretary under JAMES K. POLK. There have been a few misses, as HENRY CLAY under ADAMS, WILLIAM H. SEWARD under LINCOLN, and JAMES G. BLAINE under GARFIELD. Presidential aspirants are not likely to refuse an offer of the Secretaryship for the reasons given by some of our contemporaries.

HOW CLEVELAND WAS SAVED.

Mr. Randall is kept in Congress only by the grace of the Republican politicians of Pennsylvania. Mr. Randall has no Democratic constituency to speak of.—*Courier-Journal.*

It will be seen from the above that Colonel WATTERSON is breaking out again. Mr. RANDALL has a larger Democratic constituency in Pennsylvania than the aggregated Democratic vote at the late Presidential election in the States of Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama. The city he represents in Congress casts more than half as many Democratic votes as CLEVELAND got in the whole State of Kentucky. The reception given by the Southern people to Mr. RANDALL on his recent visit to Atlanta shows he more correctly represents the Southern Democracy than the *Courier-Journal*. If Mr. WATTERSON, Speaker CARLISLE and Colonel MORRISON had been deputed for the political work performed by Mr. RANDALL in the late canvass in the States of New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, Mr. BLAINE would have had the electoral votes of those States, not a Northern electoral vote would have gone to CLEVELAND, and he would have certainly lost West Virginia, and very likely old Virginia, at the South. The National Committee, by suppressing WATTERSON, CARLISLE and MORRISON at the East, and fighting the battle on the Presidential line marked out by the national platform and elaborated by RANDALL, as well as by Governor CLEVELAND, in his brief speeches in New Jersey and Connecticut, saved the day. If the "revenue only" folly had prevailed again as a Democratic declaration, the Democratic party would have been ready for the political grave yard, with very doubtful prospect of a resurrection.

EDITORIAL MENTION

THE cotton crop of 1884-'85 is estimated by operators at the South at 5,683,000 bales, a falling off of 30,000 bales compared with the preceding year.

THE Republican politicians hereabouts are much more anxious to keep their big fish in Federal office than the modest clerks and hard-working letter carriers.

A LARGE increase in the membership of Democratic clubs is noted at the East. The Philadelphia *Telegraph* believes President CLEVELAND will find out the philosophy of this increase before he has been in the White House a long time.

THE friend of THOMAS J. CRITTENDEN, of Missouri, are pushing him for a seat in CLEVELAND'S cabinet, on the ground of his beauty. He is claimed to be the handsomest man in America, and would prove an attractive feature of the administration.

TO VINDICATE the law, the captain and mate of the wrecked British ship "Mignonette," recently convicted of murder in having killed the boy PARKER to keep themselves alive, have been sentenced to death. A pardon is expected to immediately follow this sentence.

WE suspect the alleged disclosure of ST. JOHN'S offer to sell out for $100,000 is to forestall the production of offers that the Republican managers offered him a large sum to get out of the way, and were repulsed. We see it stated that the Republican National Committee expended $100,000 in circulating Buffalo BALL'S low scandals about Governor CLEVELAND.

GENERAL GRANT, in a very decided letter, declares he will not accept a pension if the bill offered by Senator MITCHELL unanimously passes Congress and is affirmed by the President. The plan General GRANT is supposed to favor is that he shall be put on the army retired list, with the pay of the General of the army—the same as that of General SHERMAN. High officers of the army, including General SHERMAN, it is said do not coincide in this view.

A JURY in Washington Territory composed of eight men and four women was kept all night in a locked room, and an account of its experience shows that one woman slept quietly on an improvised bed and the other jurors quarreled themselves half to death. The jury disagreed, two of the women holding out against the stubborn two others and eight men. But the Chief Justice of Washington Territory says the experiment of admitting women to the jury box is a great success.

THE circulation of petitions among the distillers, liquor dealers and brewers of this district for the retention in office of Collector CASE indicates extraordinary sensitiveness on all sides. Mr. CLEVELAND will not be inaugurated for nearly three months, and we hear of no Democratic applicants for Mr. CASE'S place. Why the flurry to make FRANK a permanent fixture? He is one of the most eager advocates of the spoils system in the list of Federal officeholders in Pennsylvania.

THE popular vote for the CLEVELAND ticket at the recent election was 4,913,901; for the BLAINE ticket, 4,847,659; for the BUTLER ticket, 133,880; for the ST. JOHN ticket, 150,633. Excess of CLEVELAND over BLAINE, 66,242. Total vote, 10,046,073. The total vote in 1880 was 9,218,251, and the excess for the GARFIELD ticket over the HANCOCK ticket, 9,464. The BLAINE electoral ticket was supported by the "people's party" (BUTLER) in Missouri and West Virginia, and the CLEVELAND electoral ticket was supported by the people's party in Iowa, Michigan, and Nebraska. This is in answer to a great number of inquiring correspondents.

A NUMBER of leading ex-Confederate officers in the Senate have been interviewed touching the reported letter of JEFF DAVIS, which General SHERMAN made the basis of his charge that DAVIS contemplated a conspiracy to make himself the dictator of the South, and they one and all deny having received or seen such a letter, and declare it is incredible that DAVIS ever wrote one. They predict that SHERMAN'S search for the letter will be a failure. In the dark days of the war they say there was some talk of making LEE dictator as a temporary military necessity, but never of giving DAVIS such power. Governor BROWN, of Georgia, was designated as the one to whom the letter was written, but Senator BROWN says he never heard of Mr. DAVIS' ambition to be dictator until General SHERMAN informed him of it through his newspaper controversy with the ex-Confederate President.

THERE have been about forty explanations of Brother BURCHARD'S alliterative idiocy and BLAINE'S acceptance thereof, none of which seem to hold water. The last is attributed to Mr. BLAINE himself, who on being asked why he did not seize the opportunity and score a big point, said:

> I heard him perfectly, and the words went through me like a knife; but I thought that perhaps only a very few heard it, and the best way might be to take no notice of it, but let it pass.

That is probably as true as any of them, although it has been said on his behalf he did not hear the remark, that be understood "Romanism" as Mormonism, ruffianism, etc. In view of future possibilities, it seems to us Mr. BLAINE'S Augusta speech was a greater blunder than the three R's. In a few years he will be explaining that away, or fastening it on the reporters. Mr. BLAINE is a great man in a small way.

A PROMINENT physician of Richmond, Va., visited a portion of the plague stricken region of Southwestern Va., particularly Wise county. He pronounces the malady a maliguant flux. The Pyers glands are first affected, and become excessively ulcerated, and when the disease reaches the stomach it generally proves fatal. The doctor thinks it an epidemic caused more from vegetable than from mineral poison, as previously stated. He accounts for this by the fact that there was not sufficient rain to carry off the decomposing vegetation and driftwood from the streams and springs which supplied the people with drinking water. The most prominent citizens of the county informed the doctor that the newspaper reports of the epidemic were in the main gross exaggerations and misrepresentations of the actual condition of the people.

A LONDON periodical having declared that the laws and Government of the American people can never harmonize with Catholicism, the Chicago *Times* remarks that since the late election there has not appeared an instance in which there has been any clash between the spiritual power of the Catholic church and the political freedom of its members. It recalls numerous instances, however, in which churches of other denominations have used their power to discipline and crush members who have ventured to exercise independence in expressing political preference. In Rockford, Ill., it says, the Baptist church has voted to dismiss its pastor for speaking and voting for ST. JOHN in the campaign just closed. It adds that during the campaign at least one evangelical denomination in Iowa, Michigan and possibly other States, "used its spiritual power as a political agency in the interest of a candidate. There was a system of pressure and terrorism which was in no respect less abominable, unchristian and deserving of abhorrance than the worst reported phases of the inquisition of a few centuries ago."

REDUCTIONS in wages and suspension of operation in the mines and manufacturing establishments is the burthen of news from all parts of the country. The unemployed number many thousands in all the States east of Ohio; it is difficult to make even an approximate estimate. In Philadelphia over 15,000 people who a month ago had regular work in the mills and factories of that city are now idle. Perhaps one-fourth of that number are out on strikes. The others are idle on account of the depression of business and the consequent closing of mills and factories. More than 5,000 shoemakers stopped work on Saturday. The same is true to a proportionate degree in all the manufacturing and mining centres of the State. In most instances workingmen are accepting temporary reductions in wages in a good spirit. It seems to be a necessity if work is to go on. A hard winter is before the working people, dependent on their daily earnings, and they should prepare to meet it by all the concessions that can be fairly asked. Some may take advantage of the general discouragement to insist on unjust reductions in wages, but we do not think this is the temper of the employing class as a whole.

WORKINGMEN would do well to look into the large offers of tracts of rich mineral, timber and agricultural lands in the South. If they could become the owners of good land their position would be materially altered. The Philadelpia *Record* says, one Pennsylvania manufacturer has recently secured 100,000 acres of mineral land in Tennessee, another 130,000 acres of lumber land in North Carolina, another 100,000 acres in West Virginia, and now comes the news of the formation of another company with 10,000,000 acres in Florida, in which a number of Philadelphians are interested. These purchases indicate the opportunities which exist for profitable investment. While it is honorable to rally to the support of brothers in distress, it is wisdom to put savings into land which is destined to advance in value. The secret of much of the poverty in the world is that ownership of property draws a considerable portion of the products of land to itself, leaving less than sufficient tillers and workers. The remedy is in extending ownership to the wage-workers; but they must do that themselves.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing of the wine production of California, says there are about 130,000 acres of vines in California, valued at some $70,000,000. In 1875 California exported 1,000,000 gallons of wine. In 1879 this amount rose to 2,000,000 gallons, and in 1883 to 3,250,000 gallons. At present the cities of San Francisco and Oakland consume more than 4,500,000 gallons of wine annually, and the remainder of the State, Oregon, and Nevada consume together about 3,000,000 gallons in addition. This gives altogether, as a market at present, nearly 8,000,000 gallons. But this year the product is fully 15,000,000 gallons, and the producers must exert every effort to find new and increased markets. Especially does this necessity present itself under the fact that the next vintage will bring grapes sufficient to produce from 20,000,000 to 25,000,000 gallons.

All For 50 Cents.

Mr. E. C. Walker, Editor "Track and Road," *The Spirit of the Times*, New York, after an exhaustive interview with all leading horsemen, stablemen, sportsmen, drivers and breeders of horses of the country, states that St. Jacobs Oil, the great pain-cure, will do all that is claimed for it in the cure of aches, pains and suffering in man and beast.

THE latest wrinkle in French fashions is a bon-bon box attached to the outside of the muff.

For the Holidays.

The latest styles, largest stock and lowest prices in Gents' Fancy Velvet Alligator and Morocco Slippers at $1 to $2 per pair. G. D. SIMEN'S,

WMW&W 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

JOHN KELLY, the Tammany chief, is still too ill to work or to read.

MR. PARNELL is to enter the contest in Dublin in the general election.

CLARENCE SEWARD, the son of William H. Seward, is a new candidate in the New York Senatorial field.

THE new anaesthetic for the eye, hydrochlorate of cocaine, is very expensive. It costs $5,000 per pound.

DANIEL J. MORRELL, of Johnstown has resigned the presidency of the American Iron and Steel Association.

MR. CLEVELAND has declined the invitation to attend the winter carnival in Montreal, owing to the pressure of business.

M. SCHENCK has been elected President of the Swiss Confederation for 1885 and M. Deucher Vice President. Both are Radicals.

MEMBERS of both the Houses of Parliament sit with their hats on, removing them only when they rise to speak or to go out of the Chamber.

THE fund for the benefit of the family of the late A. M. Sullivan has reached £5,000. This is one-half the sum it is proposed shall be raised.

A SCHOOLBOY from Danville, Va., has been united in the holy bonds of matrimony to the widow of the late proprietor of Eastman's business college at Poughkeepsie.

WHILE visiting the tombs of her husband and son at Chiselhurst, the other day, the Empress Eugenie fell as she was alighting from her carriage, sustaining a fracture of her ankle.

"SENATOR SPOONER" is among the alliterative possibilities. John C. Spooner, one of the leading lawyers in Wisconsin, is well to the front in the United States Senatorial race there.

WILLIAM E. RUSSELL, the next Mayor of Cambridge, Mass., is a young Harvard graduate of the class of 1877. He is the youngest Mayor that Cambridge ever had and he was elected in the cause of reform.

BELVA LOCKWOOD was Tillie Wilkins when a child, and lived at Shippensville and Corsica, Clarion county. She married a lawyer named Craig, but separated from him before marrying Mr. Lockwood.

THE State Department at Washington has recently received from Consul Atherton, of Pernambuco, a sample of the medicine now being, it is said, successfully used in South America in the treatment of cancers.

JOHN ROBERTS, M. P., owns about three hundred acres of land on which Liverpool is built, containing at present 7,500 houses, with a population of about 40,000. No liquor saloons are permited on the property.

MME. PATTI wishes it to be understood that by the terms of her separation from the Marquis de Caux, she was to give him half her fortune, and that she has rigidly observed this condition from 1877 to the present time.

A MEMORIAL to the late Duke of Albany, recently made in Aberdeen, has, at the Queen's command, been placed by the side of the Duke's favorite walk near Balmoral. It is a large and handsome chair of polished granite.

MISS KATE FIELD'S latest way of putting it is: "Mormonism is to this republic what the Canadian thistle is to agriculture; the three hundred missionaries are the flying seed-." She wants the war-cries to be "The saints must go" and "Turn the Mormons out."

LADY MACDONALD, mother of the Canadian Premier, left Montreal for New York on Thursday evening to meet her son, John A. Macdonald, on his arrival from Europe. Preparations are well advanced in Montreal for a demonstration to the Premier on his return.

AROOSTOOK papers are agitating the question of dividing that Maine county. It is large enough for three counties, and the growth in population has been such that division has become a practical question. The people of the Madawaska settlement travel 100 miles to attend court.

ABRAM S. HEWITT has obtained from the Sultan of Turkey a collection of Turkish books and manuscripts and the collection is to be given to the National Library at Washington. The elegance in handiwork of some of the rich volumes is calculated to make bibliophiles dance with joy.

PROFESSOR DANIEL KIRKWOOD, a leading astronomer, has a leave of absence from his duties at the Indiana State University and he will pass the winter at that spot on the earth's crust marked "Riverside, Cal.," where the atmosphere favors those who seek to see deep down into cosmic depths.

IN consequence of a mistake made when the fourth United States Judge was given to Washington Territory, Skamania county is left without judge or district, and no cases can be tried for or by citizens of Skamania county in any United States District Court until after the Legislature meets and passes a law to remedy legal defects now existing.

GENERAL JAMES REYNOLDS is quoted by the Lancaster *Examiner* as saying of James Buchanan: "My dislike for the man does not blind me to his legal ability. There is no comparison between Buchanan and Stevens in this regard—for Buchanan was infinitely the superior mind. He would have made a great Judge."

THE first performance in London of "Parsifal" as an "oratorio" (without scenery and action) attracted an audience of 7,000, the second of 8,000, to Albert Hall. In future, owing to the legal claims of Wagner's widow, portions only of "Parsifal" can be given on the concert stage. The leading London papers speak highly of the work and its performance.

M. VICTORIEN SARDOU once hired a house in the country to pass the summer and went in search of a farmer who had a milch cow. Having found one he said: "My good man, my servant will come every morning to buy a pint of milk." "All right. It is eight sous." "But I want pure milk—very pure." "In that case it is 10 sous." "You will milk in the presence of my servant." "Then it is 15 sous."

The New Anaesthetic a Success.

Those who want their eyes operated upon nearly free from pain can do so by going to Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue. A number of severe tests by him has satisfied him and the persons operated upon that it is all that has been claimed for it—miraculous.

To Keep Feet Warm!

Buy a pair of Fur-Lined Water Proof Boots, for Gents, at $2 50, and Cloth Boots, leather foxed, at $2 00 and $2 50 per pair, at G. D. SIMEN'S,

WMW&W 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

CLEVELAND'S CABINET.

Probable Effects of the Change on Officeholders—Views of an Old-Timer.

(Correspondence Rochester Sunday Herald.)

"Yes, the principle topic of conversation here at present is the probable action of the incoming administration.

The speaker was Mr. William M. Ashley, of 806 Main avenue, a man whose large and intimate acquaintance with prominent public men here in Washington renders his opinion of unusual weight.

"The all-important question among the clerks of the various departments is, who is to go. In my opinion there will be very few changes among the old-time employes, who have been here year in and year out through several administrations. The removals will occur among the heads of departments."

"The sense of mistrust which must necessarily pervade the departments is, I suppose, detrimental to the proper transaction of business?"

"Well, rather, I reckon. It unfits the clerks for business. Some get very blue, for they have purchased little homes which they must sacrifice."

"Last summer it was reported that many were ill of malaria. How is it?"

"More likely ill of a fear of change. I don't think Washington is so very malarious. At the same time, I admit that since residing here I have not always left first-rate. At times I have been greatly troubled with sharp, shooting pains. One day my right arm and leg would torture me with pain, there would be great redness, heat and swelling of the parts, and perhaps the next day the left arm and leg would be similarly affected. Then, again, it would locate in some particular part of my body, and produce a tenderness which would well nigh drive me frantic. There would be weeks at a time that I would be afflicted with an intermitting kind of pain that would come on every afternoon, and leave me comparatively free from suffering during the balance of the twenty-four hours."

"Of course you consulted the doctors regarding your difficulty?"

"Consulted them? Well, I should say I did. Some told me I had neuralgia; others that I had inflammatory rheumatism, for which there was no cure."

"But didn't they try to relieve your miseries?"

"Yes, they vomited and physicked me, blistered and bled me, plastered and oiled me, sweat, steamed and everything but froze me, but without avail."

"But how did you finally recover?"

"I had a friend living in Michigan who had been afflicted in a similar way and had been cured. He wrote me regarding his recovery and advised me to try the remedy which cured him. I procured a bottle and commenced its use, taking a tablespoonful after each meal and at bedtime. I had used it about a week when I noticed a decrease of my soreness of the joints and a general feeling of relief. I persevered in its use and finally got so I could move around without limping, when I told my friends that it was warner's safe rheumatic cure that had put me on my feet."

"And do you regard your cure as permanent?"

"This was more than a year ago, the trouble has not returned and I haven't been so well in years as I am now."

"Speaking of President-elect Cleveland, who, in your opinion will comprise his cabinet?"

"That is as difficult to determine as it is to say what officeholders will go. Many good men have been named for the position, Bayard, Thurman, Bragg, McClellan, not to mention a lot of lesser lights. Every prominent politician has a slate made up which he is backing to win, but then, as is always the case, some one will get left."

Why He Wouldn't Insure.

(Boston Courier.

"My darling, I would die for you," he said, as he bent fondly over her chair. "You would?" she asked. "I would. There is nothing I would not do to show the strength of my attachment." "The rates of insurance are pretty low," she said, musingly; "suppose you get your life insured in my favor for $10,000, and then die for me? That would be a strong proof of affection." "I would do it but for one thing," he said. "What is that?" "Some other fellow would insurate on the insurance." And when he said that he showed that he knew what women are.

1884-1885.

THE WEEKLY POST

Under a Democratic National Administration.

The Will of the People Vindicated and the Great Wrong Righted.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST congratulates its Democratic readers on the dawn of a new year, under conditions that have not existed for a quarter of a century—

"Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true."

Cleveland and Hendricks have been elected. After the fourth of March there will be a Democratic administration at Washington, with great possibilities for the progress, prosperity and advancement of the country.

AS THE POST has labored unceasingly for twenty-five years for these glorious results, so it will extend to the new administration a hearty greeting and a cordial support in the re-establishment of principles and policies vital to the public welfare, by reforming abuses, righting wrongs and asserting the supremacy of the Democratic faith. We are on the threshhold of important events and great changes. To a Democrat who aided in Cleveland's election, the future is full of interest and hope.

THE WEEKLY POST will aim to keep fully abreast of the times in everything relating to the incoming administration. Its policy at home and abroad will be intelligently discussed, generously supported or candidly and kindly criticised. No year in the history of this journal promises to be so replete with matters of interest to Democrats as the one which we are about to enter. The meeting of Congress, the declaration of the Presidential vote, the inauguration, the new Cabinet, the changes in the public service, the *opening up of the books*, all are of great concern. THE WEEKLY POST will furnish the earliest intelligence, with judicious comment from the old Democratic standpoint. Success will not hamper it any more than a quarter of a century of defeat impaired its energies.

The session of the Legislature, with a Reform Governor opposed by a Republican majority, promises to be fruitful of important issues and exciting incident. The coming session of Congress will be even more interesting in its broader field.

In all its varied departments, THE WEEKLY POST will aim at excellence and reliability. Its literary, miscellaneous, news and local departments will be maintained in their utmost efficiency, while its market reports will be prepared with greater care and precision than ever before and made absolutely reliable.

Now is the time for Democrats everywhere to take hold, cement and strengthen the party and its chosen representatives, by extending the circulation of Democratic papers. We are no longer on the defensive—we are done with apologizing—the party to-day stands for a majority of the American people, and in a few weeks it will be called on to administer the general Government. Truth is mighty and has prevailed.

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Send for sample copies.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
PUBLISHERS.

LATEST CABINET.

This Time the Slate Comes Direct From Albany

And Includes Bayard and Garland and Whitney and Adams,

But Like All Doubtful News it Lacks Confirmation.

Logan Influencing the Election Fraud Investigation in Chicago.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

NEW YORK, December 10.—The *World* has the following special from Albany: Just four years ago this month the little Ohio town of Mentor was the political centre of the Union, and every day saw a processional pilgrimage of big and little statesmen inquiring the way to Garfield's home. Now the political procession has set its face this way, and it is a poor hackman, indeed, who does not carry at least one United States Senator up Capitol hill every day. And the procession has only begun to arrive. The first and only one to come by special invitation of Governor Cleveland was Senator Bayard. Other great lights have come and gone, but the distinguished Delaware Senator was the only one personally asked to call. The Governor had met him only once before, and that for a few minutes only. The meeting Saturday night and the long conference on Sunday pleased both men. The only question to be settled was which portfolio best suited the Senator. President-elect Cleveland was inclined to believe that Mr. Bayard would serve to advantage as Secretary of the Treasury, intimating at the same time, however, that no more favorable name had been suggested for the Foreign Relation's chair, and that is how the matter stands now. Senator Bayard said good bye with the understanding that he was to be one of the incoming cabinet, either as Secretary of State or Secretary of the Treasury. That he is to be a member is settled.

WHITNEY IN THE CABINET.

Another name definitely settled upon is William C. Whitney. Mr. Whitney's services upon the National Committee entitle him to distinguished recognition apart from his standing as a statesman and a member of the New York bar. Governor Cleveland at first thought of making him Attorney General, but it was felt that that chair should go to the South. So Mr. Whitney's name was put down opposite the portfolio of the Interior, and he has said he would serve.

Every prominent representative from the South has raised his voice in support of Senator A. H. Garland, of Arkansas. He is personally unknown to the President-elect, but Mr. Cleveland said to-day he hopes to meet him in a few weeks. Garland is known as the ablest lawyer in the South, has been Governor of his State, has five years yet to serve as United States Senator, and is only fifty-two years old. He was born in Tennessee, and is Southern clear through. He has accepted, informally of course, the Attorney Generalship. Justice Harlan, of the Supreme Court, says he has the finest judicial mind of any of his acquaintances.

THE NEW ENGLAND MAN.

All New England will applaud the selection from their political ranks. The fortunate man is John Quincy Adams, a grandson of President John Quincy Adams, a great-grandson of President John Adams, a brother of Charles Francis Adams, and the purest representative of the old time, old-fashioned Democracy. The selection of Mr. Adams as a member of the cabinet, apart from the man himself, is historically approved. The direct descendant of two Presidents, a born statesmen, a member of one of the oldest Puritan families that have survived in New England, Mr. Adams is ideally fit for the position. He has lived at Quincy, just outside of Boston, all his life, ran for Governor a number of years ago, and is yet a middle aged man. A portfolio, which one has not been decided upon, has certainly been offered him.

RANDALL NOT INCLUDED.

The brilliant Mr. Randall was spoken to about the cabinet, but he will not form one of the President's advisers, at least not for a year or two. He frankly said that just at present his place was in the House. He could do more good there, and Governor Cleveland agreed with him, and his word will have as much weight with the administration as if he had not so generously declined.

Bayard, Whitney, Garland, Adams, the names read like a roll of honor. If the four men already decided upon are any earnest of what is to come, the most timid preacher Ball creatures, who feared the country was going to the demnition bowwows, must feel reassure. What Broadway merchant can suggest an alteration that will improve the list? But the hard work of the President-elect is coming. As soon as he is relieved of his duties as Governor he will invite prominent public men from all over the country to confer with him, and then the hackmen will be happy.

A BALLOT BOX'S SECRET.

LOGAN BELIEVED TO BE INFLUENCING THE BRAND-LEMAN INVESTIGATION.

CHICAGO, December 10.—Much talk is caused in certain circles here, both Republican and Democratic, by the slow progress made in the investigation of the late election fraud. It has been a matter of common report in newspaper circles for more than a fortnight that the returns from this precinct were perfectly accessible in the County Clerk's office to certain crooked politicians and others of higher reputation, all of whose names are freely used in private conversation, and that the ballots, poll-book and tally-sheets were in their hands for manipulation no less than three times; that, on the first occasion, the poll-book and tally-sheets were changed and an entire new tally-sheet was made; that when the talk about investigation was begun they were taken out a second time and an effort made to fix the ballots to correspond with the forged tally-sheet by pasting strips containing the name of the candidate to whose favor the forgery was done over the name of his opponent on the genuine ballots. But the work was not very successful and the returns were taken out a third time, on the night of November 21, when it became evident that Judge Elodgett would order the ballots examined, and this time the fraudulent ballots were substituted for those actually cast.

WHAT CAUSES SURPRISE.

What surprises thinking men to whom these facts are known in a general way is that the Federal Grand Jury, with all the advantages which it possesses in the way of collecting and compelling testimony, should be able in two weeks' time to fix the fraud upon its perpetrators. A well-posted politician said to your correspondent to-day that is was a good illustration of how not to do it, and the political friends of Logan and Farwell were more anxious to make a trade to secure the election of their man to the United States Senate than they were to convict the criminals who did the creoked work. He continued as follows:

"It is generally known that both Logan and Farwell are candidates for the next Senatorship from Illinois. The State Legislature is a tie on joint ballot, and one Democratic vote for the Republican candidate would elect him. The District Attorney and United States Marshal here are Logan men and are reported not to be regardless of his interests in their investigations. On the other hand, it is asserted that Farwell's friends have exclusive information which will give them a leverage in favor of their man when the Legislature meets. The question now is whether Logan's friends, with the Federal machinery, can also trace out the facts, for, if they can, it would be a "cold" day for the ballot box manipulators if they should undertake to allow Farwell to be elected over Logan. Pending a decision of this question arrangements hang fire."

WHAT BAYARD HAS TO SAY.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Senator Bayard, in an interview last night, said he spent part of Sunday with Governor Cleveland, and was greatly pleased with him. Referring to the published report that he had been offered the Secretaryship of State, he said: "This is all idle flummery." He added: "I do not think any one would be justified in saying that Mr. Cleveland has yet come to any decision about what he intends to do. It might be even too much to attempt to indicate his impressions. He must have time to talk with the members of his party who can give him the information he desires. Mr. Bayard indicated that the sole object of his visit was to impart any such information as might, perhaps, be serviceable.

FOURTEEN PERSONS POISONED.

The Awful Crime Attempted by Two Colored Women.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WHITE SPRINGS, W. VA., December 8.—Excitement continues intense over the poisoning at Fort Spring. Three attempts, as already telegraphed you, were made, and arsenic and strychnia used each time. The families of Matthew Mann and Jas. W. Godwin, his son-in-law, reside within fifty yards of each other and take their meals together—in all fourteen persons. On November 24 the first attempt was made, the milk having been poisoned, but the acrid taste of the strychnine prevented the families from drinking it. Mr. Godwin discovered it, and was made dangerously sick, but the milk was thrown away without examination. On the 27th a second attempt was made. The family partook of biscuit, and Mann and his wife narrowly escaped death. Still no steps at detection were taken. The last attempt was on Monday night last, at which time the milk was poisoned, and was partaken of by all but two persons. The result was that twelve members were in violent convulsions. Dr. Beard was summoned by telegraph, and upon examination of the milk, found particles of strychnine glittering on its surface. He offered it to three dogs; two refused it, and the third lapped six swallows and died in ten minutes.

Another physician was summoned, and every thing possible was done for the sufferers. The adults have been removed from danger, but four little children are now wavering between life and death. The use of arsenic and strychnia together prevented sure death. Had either been used singly death must have inevitably followed. What lent mystery to the affair was that persons about the house, including servants, had been poisoned.

A detective from the Eureka Association, of Charleston, came to the Spring and worked up the case. After two days Esther Ellis and Mary Johnson, colored women who lived near by, were arrested and committed to jail. They had been discharged from the employ of the families, and were supposed to have been actuated by revenge. They procured the poisons separately at Lewisburg and are supposed to have placed it in the milk and flour at night. In their desire for revenge they used too much poison, and thus were saved the lives of nine out of thirteen persons. The four little children have suffered excruciatingly and may have died before this time.

THE DAVIS-SHERMAN DISPUTE.

The Former to Answer the Latter Through the War Department.

ST. LOUIS, MO., December 10.—General Sherman this evening, in answer to a question by the Associated Press reporter as to the whether he intended to reply to the letter of Jefferson Davis, recently published in this city, said he might do so at some future time, but he should consult his own convenience; that Mr. Davis had not addressed him but the St. Louis *Republican*, and that if he made any reply it could only be through the War Department. He further said he did not suppose any reporter was at the Frank Blair Post the night he spoke, as the Grand Army is an organization only for the social interchange of personal memories. Still, he admitted the reports published contained much truth but not all. He has most of his Louisiana papers he said to make good his assertions that the civil war was forced on the people of Louisiana by conspirators in Washington, and that during the progress of the rebellion Mr. Davis changed his views of the doctrine of secession and returned to the use of force in the case of any State of the Confederacy should attempt what was then known as "separate State action." The General has already sent to Washington some letters and papers bearing on the case, but as to their publication he stated that the authorities must be consulted.

The Novelty of All Novelties.

On Saturday next we will present to each purchaser of tea or coffee the finest picture that ever was purchased of that most beautiful, celebrated and well-known actress, Miss Mary Anderson. Of all the novelties given away by us, this certainly is the best one. Don't fail to get one.

Our teas and coffees are so well known by now for their excellency of quality and low price that they require no further mention except the large invoice just received of 50c teas of all kinds. Call and give them a trial. Sugar at cost. The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,

34 Fifth avenue,
1703 Carson street, } Pittsburgh.
4314 Butler street,
118 Federal street, Allegheny.

10-11-14&W

Just in Time.

Ladies' Cloth-Top or Fleece-Lined Morocco-Foxed, Button Shoes, full and wide, at $1 50 to $2 00 per pair, at

G. D. SIMEN'S,
WMW&W 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

All the prison officials of the country are now in session in Chicago.

AT AN END AT LAST

The Long Struggle in the Hocking Valley Closed.

After Months of Suffering the Miners Are Compelled to Give In.

The Operators Refuse to Compromise With the Strikers.

All the Mines to Start Up Full-Handed in a Few Days.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

COLUMBUS, O., December 10.—The indications are to-night that the long strike in the Hocking valley is finally at an end, and soon peace will again reign supreme. For several months the miners and operators have been struggling hard for the supremacy, but at last the former are compelled to succumb and comply with the demands of the latter. The strikers stood firm as long as there seemed to be a prospect of success, and certainly the hardships and sufferings which they have undergone has never had an equal in the mining districts of Ohio. From the start the operators resolved to win, and now they have accomplished their undertaking. As soon as the strikers realized the fact that their places were rapidly being filled in the mines by imported workmen, then the better class of them began figuring for some kind of a compromise with the syndicate, but their efforts proved fruitless, as the present situation of affairs shows.

A LONG STRUGGLE AND DEFEAT AT LAST.

The miners feel now that they made a great mistake in ever inaugurating the strike, as they have been thrown out of employment for over six months and have gained nothing. On the contrary they have lost their homes, have in many instances been actually starving, and only been kept alive by the charity of others. Many, too, are still out of work and will be obliged to seek employment elsewhere, as the mines can not furnish enough work for the old strikers and the newcomers.

To-night the officials of the Hocking Valley say that the trouble is all over and they have not the slightest fears of any new outbreak. Nearly all the old mines, together with several new ones, are in full operation, and the output is fast increasing. A number of miners were in the city to-day and offered to resume work, and said the union men would also go to work if the syndicate would give them the 50 cents per ton, without having them sign the contract.

NO COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

Others asked if the syndicate would not agree to a compromise. The officials replied to these overtures that the day for compromising was past, that they had won the battle, and now could not afford to accept terms from the conquered. They gave the miners to understand that they now had 1,400 men at work, and could only furnish work for 300 more. They already had enough men under contract to start every mine they owned, which they contemplated doing in a few days. They said they were now loading on an average 175 cars of coal per day, and it was all mined at 50 cents. Hence they told the striking miners that they would not take a step toward a compromise.

The Nelsonville Coal and Coke Company to-day started a force of miners in the mines at Happy Hollow. Several old miners went to work this morning in Brook's mine, near Nelsonville and more are expected to follow shortly.

PREPARING TO START UP.

The Morris Coal Company, operating at Sand Run is arranging to start their mines early next week. Other places throughout the valley are doing the same thing and it is confidently believed that nearly every mine will be running by the latter part of next week whether the striking miners go to work or not.

A SPLENDID LETTER.

Miss Fortescue to the Lordling Who Jilted Her and Paid £10,000.

At the Fortescue-Garmoyle breach of promise trial the following letter from the lady to her noble lover was read by her counsel. It reveals the burlesque actress, despised by his lordship, as a girl of superior mind:

DEAR OLD SWEETHEART—I wore your last present at dinner after you left, but I do want you to remember what I say when I beg you not to give me anything else for a long time. Sweetheart, you see besides being loving lad and lassie we are a sensible man and woman, who, having found out they care for each other more than for any one else in the world, have settled to pass their lives together. For this to be successful the man must not be in the habit of thinking the woman a pretty plaything on whom jewels and toys are to be lavished, and that these things make her happiness. Now, dear old boy, we must face the fact that you have heavy expenses, and many of them, and, therefore, you cannot put your income round my neck and arms without getting your affairs into a muddle somehow. All the pretty things you love to give me I know are in some way a sort of public witness of your affection for me; but now you must give me what I do ask you to do as a witness—namely, compliance to my wish in this particular. You see I'm not simply a pretty brainless doll whose spurious kind of "love" (save the mark of daring to use so holy a sentiment to indicate such a pitiful feeling) needs to be kept aflame by all sorts of appeals to her vanity as her strongest point, but a deeply loving woman, who, besides thinking of the pleasure of the moment, wants to see the future clearly on the same lines. Don't think I do not appreciate the sweet thoughts which prompted you to want the prettiest of things for "your little girl," nor would I have it otherwise than it has been, only now I want you to see this thing from my point of view and agree with me in it. Do you know, old boy, you and I owe something to other people? By that I mean that, as we have done something a little out of the way, we are bound to make it a great success for each other, so that other men and women in, perhaps, somewhat similar positions may say: "Those two took their lives into their own keeping, and faced many things for the sake of being together. They made a success of it, and so will we try." And it seems to me it is rather a good thing in life to have been able to help other people a little by being strong and brave, and doing right. You remember what you have told me about being the only woman who ever wanted you to do that. Well, darling, it is so for us both, and we will find the answer to our efforts at the end of our lives. God bless you, my darling. Surely you and I will be very happy. You know how ambitious I was for myself. Well, now my hopes are centered on and in you. You must, and shall, and will do finely.

CLEVELAND'S FATHER'S CHURCH.

The Centennial of the Little Edifice at Caldwell Celebrated.

(Caldwell, N. J., Special.)

This village turned out *en masse* on Sunday last to celebrate the hundredth anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church of Caldwell, where President-elect Cleveland, as a boy, was won't to go to Sunday school. The church, which when organized on December 3, 1784, with forty members, was a small, unimposing structure, has in after years given place to the present large and magnificent stone edifice, and on Sunday last the centennial of its birth was celebrated with appropriate exercises. The church was thronged with people from near and far at both morning and evening services, many undoubtedly anticipating the presence of Gov. Cleveland, but he came not.

There were letters from Rev. Wm. N. Cleveland, of Forestport, N. Y., the son of Rev. R. F. Cleveland, the third pastor of the church, and one from President-elect Cleveland, which was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, ALBANY, Dec 5, 1884.
Rev. C. T. Berry.

DEAR SIR—I have your letter informing me that on the 7th of the present month the centennial of the church at Caldwell in which my father once preached will be celebrated.

Though I remember almost nothing of the village where I spent a few very early days, I can sincerely say that the spot is dear to me—as the place of his birth should be dear to every man.

The name brings to mind many scenes in the family circle, where the incidents of Caldwell life were recalled and dwelt upon with pleasure and gratitude.

And when I remember that there my sainted parents had their home, and that my godly father wrought and struggled in his Heavenly Father's mission, the place to me seems hallowed and sacred.

The Caldwell Church, built up and prospered by the labors of such pious and devoted men as have been its pastors, has much in its centennial year to chasten and consecrate its history.

In the days to come may it always remain true and steadfast in the work committed to its charge, faithfully teaching the pure doctrine of the Gospel and avoiding all malice and uncharitableness.

Yours very truly,
GROVER CLEVELAND.

BOTH JAWS BROKEN.

The Terrible Condition of an Old Workhouse Officer.

Sad Sequel of a Saturday Night Quarrel—Who is the Guilty Party?

James B. Graham, a justice of the peace and officer of the County Workhouse for the past fifteen years, is hovering between life and death. His condition is the result of injuries sustained in a questionable manner last Saturday night, and for which it is alleged Charles Cook, the stable boss at Claremont, is to a certain extent responsible.

Whether the injuries were inflicted in self defense or caused by a fall is unknown. According to Mr. Cook's statement Mr. Graham, who was under the influence of liquor, visited the stable on Wednesday and conducted himself improperly. His conduct was reported to the Superintendent, who discharged him the following day.

On Saturday Mr. Graham visited the city and returned to Claremont in an intoxicated condition about 11:30 o'clock at night. Half an hour later Mr. Cook entered the stable yard intending to sleep in the barn, as usual. Graham was standing near the stable door, and at once commenced to abuse Cook for reporting him. The latter replied that he had only done his duty, and had no apology to make. Cook alleges that Graham then struck him. He leaned back to escape the blow and fell on the step. Graham was about to strike again, but a blow across the face with Cook's cane drove him back. He then threatened to shoot.

Cook, who had by this time got his feet, under him struck Graham on the face several times, and knocked him down. Cook states that he then went inside and closed the door. When Graham got up he again attempted to get into the stable. An officer soon arrived and took him in charge. He was found lying on his face, bleeding profusely, and unconscious. A medical examination revealed the fact that Graham's nose and jaw bones were broken squarely off. He remained unconscious until Sunday.

The attending surgeon thinks the injuries were inflicted with a heavy blunt instrument. Nothing has yet been done to join the broken bones. The victim suffers excruciating pain. His face is swollen to twice its usual size and could hardly be recognized as that of a human being.

Mrs. Graham lays the blame on Cook. She says her husband was a peaceable man. Mr. Cook is said to have an excellent reputation, and denies he is responsible for Graham's condition.

The Most Wonderful Anesthetic in Eye Surgery

To chloroform and ether there are serious objections in eye operations. In the one, there is possibility of death. In the other, there is almost certainty of extreme nausea and vomiting which in *cataract* operations greatly increases the risks of the result; besides in both there must be total unconsciousness. To cocaine there is yet no known faults for operations near the surface. It causes no unpleasant sensation whatever in its application, nor any unpleasant after effects. It produces complete anesthesia of the whole conjunctiva, and lessens greatly the sensibility of deeper tissues of the eye. In two operations for crossed eyes yesterday by Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue, the patient, Mr. Frank N. Christy, of Comersville, Allegheny county, said there was positively no pain in any step of the operation except pulling up the muscle, and that was a numb, dull hurt, not severe.

A Special Bargain!

Five cases Gents' Hand-made Heavy-sole Tipped Button Shoes, only $1 75 per pair, at G. D. SIMEN'S,
WMW&W 78 Ohio street, Allegheny.

BARTLEY CAMPBELL is said to be growing rapidly rich. He is laying by the wealth he used to squander.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used when children are cutting teeth. It relieves the little sufferer at once; it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It is very pleasant to taste. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Twenty-five cents a bottle. MWF&W

GEN. GRANT'S HOPE.

How He Expects to Soon Mend His Broken Fortunes.

A Scheme For Making Money Through the Nicaragua Canal.

How the President Will Open the New Orleans Exposition.

When Congress Will Take a Recess—Other Capital News.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The Nicaragua treaty was sent to the Senate among others to-day. The friends of the canal scheme are very confident that the treaty will be ratified. They made a canvass of the Senate before the adjournment last spring, and say they then had a two-thirds vote. They think they have more votes at the present time than they had last spring. They have been keeping close watch of the movements of the French promoters of the Panama Canal project and will vigorously attack that enterprise. De Lesseps and the French influence, they say, carried everything before them in the recent elections in Panama. The ultimate object of the French promoters of the Panama Canal, they claim, is to induce Panama to secede from the United States of Colombia and ask for a French protectorate, which will place the canal under the absolute control of France. There is no doubt that the Nicaragua treaty is framed so as to throw the building of the canal by that route into the hands of a private company, of which General Grant is to be the nominal head. It is believed that it was the prospect of regaining a fortune in this way that induced General Grant to decline to accept a Government pension. The Nicaragua scheme is destined to have many and strong opponents. Legislation will be required from both Houses of Congress to make the treaty effective if it is ratified, and it is doubtful if this can be obtained at the present session.

CULLUM WOULDN'T GIVE WAY.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Representatives of the labor interests, in company with Clerk Brennen, of the House Labor Committee, called on several Senators to-day in the interest of the bill to prohibit the importation of contract labor which has passed the house. Several of these Senators promised to give their support but Senator Cullum, who has charge of the Inter-State Commerce bill, refused to give way.

THE SWAIM COURT MARTIAL.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The Swaim court martial to-day resumed the cross-examination of Bateman. The witness said he served in the navy from 1866 to 1871, and in the revenue marine service from 1871 to 1880. He was a mate in the navy. He resigned from the revenue marine service, and was not dismissed.

Question—Were you not charged in the Treasury Department with presenting a fraudulent claim for traveling expenses between New York and Washington, and dropped from the roles by Secretary Morrill for that?

Answer—I was suspended from the service awhile. There was no false account made. He stated the basis for the charge was the fact that he had charged in his account a ticket between New York and Washington, used two days before the formal order for his journey had been made by the Treasury. The witness believed many other officers in the service had been placed in a similar position. He had been reinstated in the service.

This closed the examination. Bateman and two other witnesses were examined without important result. Adjourned.

FUTURE NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Chairman Randall, of the Appropriation Committee, in speaking of the action of he Senate in asking a conference of the Naval Appropriation bill of the last session, said to-day that their request would be allowed to lie on the table, and he had no idea of calling it up for agreement. He added: We passed the Naval Appropriation bill for the balance of the fiscal year and do not propose to pass any naval bill that will permit the present Secretary of the Navy to enter in contract for the building of steel cruisers. In this I am sustained by the entire party in the House. At some time during this session the committee will prepare a bill making provision for rebuilding the navy, which appropriation will take effect at the beginning of the next fiscal year, and which will be expended under the direction of the new Secretary of the Navy.

TO BE STARTED BY ELECTRICITY.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—A delegation of Congressmen, headed by Commissioner General Morehead, of the New Orleans Exposition, Senators Lamar and Hampton, called upon the President to-day, and requested him in view of his inability to be present at the opening of the Exposition, to consent to open the Exposition by electricity. The plan is to clear one of the Western Union wires and attach one end to the motive power of the machinery in the Exposition. The other end will be connected with the White House, and at a fixed moment, everything being in readiness in New Orleans, the President, surrounded by his cabinet, members of Congress, judges, Government officials and foreign representatives will press the button in the Executive mansion and instantaneously set the vast machinery of the Exposition in motion. The President agreed to take this proposition under consideration.

DEATH OF A YOUNG PRINCE.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Prince Alexis Saigo, of Japan, who has been a member of the household of Baron De Struve, Russian Minister in Washington for several years, died this morning of typhoid fever. The Prince, who was only eleven years of age, was a son of General Saigo, of Japan, and nephew of Colonel Oyama, Japanese Minister of War, now on a visit to this country. Colonel Oyama remained by his bedside nearly all of last night. He will take charge of the remains and accompany them back to Japan. The young Prince had been a member of Baron de Struve's household ever since the latter represented the Russian Government at the Japanese Court, at which time a strong attachment sprung up between the Prince and the Minister's children. He subsequently accompanied the Minister to Russia and embraced the Christian religion. At his baptism the Empress stood as his god-mother, and the Grand Duke Alexis as god-father.

CONDITION OF THE U. P.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Mr. E. Rosewater, editor of the Omaha *Bee*, today made an interesting argument before the Senate Judiciary Committee in opposition to the passage of the Union Pacific Sixty-year Extension bill. He said it was entirely needless for Congress to resort to any such legislation. The earnings of the road were ample to meet its just liabilities and pay the interest on its actual cost, and even to make material reductions in rates from time to time if Congress would prohibit the payment of improper dividends, and compel the company to devote the proceeds of its sales to the liquidation of its bonded liabilities. The proposed 60-year extension would have the effect of retarding the sale of the company's lands and thus delay the settlement of the country, which it was the object of the subsidy to promote.

NATIONAL HEALTH CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON, December 10.—The National Conference of Representatives of State Boards of Health convened at the Ebbitt House, in this city to-day, and after the President's address had been delivered, proceeded to a discussion of quarantine questions. There are about fifty delegates representing different States and Canadian provinces. The conference will continue several days.

THE HOLIDAY RECESS.

WASHINGTON, December 10.—Messrs. Morrison and Randall, Chairmen of the Ways and Means and the Appropriation committees respectively, held a conference to day, to agree on the time for the holiday recess. They concluded to recommend that the recess should begin on Tuesday, December 23, and extend to Monday, January 5. It was found impossible to make the time any shorter and cover Christmas and New Years.

GENERAL CAPITAL NOTES.

WASHINGTON, December 10—Upon the recommendation of Surgeon General Hamilton, the Secretary of the Treasury has granted four months' leave of absence to Surgeon Walter Wyman, of the Marine Hospital service, to enable him to pursue the investigation of the cholera germ in the laboratory of Professor Koch, at Berlin. Owing to the law forbidding pay during leave of absence for more than thirty days, Doctor Wyman goes at his own expense.

The sub-committee of the House Committee on Appropriations having in charge the subject of the pension appropriations, has agreed upon a bill appropriating $60,000,000, the amount asked by the Commissioner of Pensions for the next fiscal year. The bill will be submitted to the House to-morrow. It is short, and contains no new legislation.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day unanimously directed Representative Wilkins to ask on Monday next to suspend the rules, and fix a day for the consideration of the McPherson and Dingler bills. The committee are assured that by unanimous action or their part they will be able to carry their recommendation through the House, and insure the passage of both these important measures.

At an important meeting of the House Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures yesterday, it was decided to hold another meeting on Monday to consider the Buckner bill.

At a caucus of the Republican Members of the House to-night it was decided to make a strong effort to pass the Mexican pension bill at once.

IT WILL YET BE BUILT.

The Government Structure Not Dead But Sleeping.

Supervising Architect Malone says the new Postoffice now under course of construction, in an alley way between City Hall and the old Custom House, was not damaged by the storm on Saturday night. He denies that the structure is after the Queen Ann or Gothic styles. He insists it is a sort of combination of the North American Indian, Chinese and some prehistoric patterns. He says $500,000 of the original appropriation still remains untouched, but none of it can be touched until its use is authorized by act of Congress, because the building is to be made larger than it was drawn in the orginal plans. In order to make the new building larger it will be necessary to move City Hall across to the Allegheny side of the river. To this move Chief Braun objects, and there would seem to be trouble brewing between all concerned.

"What has become of the Postoffice to be erected on the old commons on Smithfield street, between Third and Fourth avenues?" was asked a gentleman yesterday.

"What building do you mean?" he asked. A puzzled, thoughtful expression passed over his face. He scratched his head vigorously for a moment, and a lost, strayed or stolen sort of a feeling possessed him for the time. "Let me see," he began with an uncertain and doubtful tinge in his voice. "Do I understand you to mean that vast structure begun many years ago? I think I remember something about it. I think you can yet see a pile driven here and there throughout the city intended to be used in building what was to be an imposing structure. There are a few of those piles still standing, but the vast majority of them have decayed and crumbled. The ones on Mount Washton and Seminary Hill, I believe, have been preserved as monuments to what might have been."

"Do I understand the building to have been abandoned?"

"No, indeed. I have an indistinct impression that work was suspended some years ago in order to give the amusement managers the benefit of the high fence around the old ruins for advertising purposes. Owing to a scarcity of bulletin boards, the Government, I believe, was prevailed on to suspend work in order that somebody might rent out the fence for a back ground for show bills."

"Then you think the building will some day be completed?"

"Yes, I have reason to think so. It is not policy to make haste too rapidly in such monstrous matters. You see, the cellars and sub-cellars must have a few years in which to settle. They have been dug for many years, and it is probable the foundation will be laid some time during the Nineteenth century. The Chamber of Commerce some years ago suggested that granite be used in the construction of the building, but I fear that material will not be sufficiently durable. A granite foundation will have crumbled away before it is definitely settled what plans shall be used. Several changes have already been made, and I understand Postmaster McCleary and Architect Malone are now quarreling over new specifications to be presented to Congress during the present session. I believe McCleary was anxious to occupy that building before his term would expire, but when he found the matter was being delayed for the benefit of the bill posters, he concluded to build a new postoffice of his own, and has done so. It is a neat little pile, located on the alley in the rear of the Custom House."

"Then you know nothing definite of the other building?"

"No. Mr. Malone, I believe, is the only man in the world who has definite information on that subject. He has been associated with it from boyhood, and is perfectly familiar with it. He knows every shovelful of dirt taken out of the foundation, and I understand he is sufficiently posted in ancient history to give day and date for every move that was made in the premises. He could probably give you information regarding the revenue from the bulletin boards."

CHOOSING BISHOPS.

Important Changes Wrought by the Late Plenary Council.

In the Election of Bishops and in the Scope of Their Authority.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

CLEVELAND, O., December 10.—The *Penny Press* prints the following article to-night, the data for which it claims to have gleaned from an authentic source:

"At a recent meeting of the Archbishops of America in Rome, a suggestion with reference to the election of Bishops was made and was acted upon at the late Plenary Council in Baltimore. Heretofore, at the demise of a Bishop the vacancy was filled in this manner: The Bishops of the province would meet and select three names for the vacant Bishopric and forward them to Rome with indorsements to each of Dignissumus (most worthy), Dignion (more worth), and Dignus (worthy), and in most cases the candidate recommended as Dignissumus would be chosen. The propaganda authorities supervise these episcopal appointments, and the disciplinary government of the church, but the final approval comes from the Holy Father himself. A decree was adopted at the late Plenary Council that hereafter a new mode of electing Bishops will take place."

Heretofore a Bishop of a diocese had full power to remove a priest from a parish and the priests had no voice whatever in selecting a candidate for a Bishoporic. Hereafter each Bishop will appoint a court of consultors comprised of six priests of his diocese. This court of priests will be irremovable. They will have power to try cases with the Bishop and each member will hold this very important office for life. Besides this 10 per cent. of the priests of the diocese designated by the Bishop will be made rectors and their pastorate shall be irremovable. After being selected, the bishop will be powerless to remove them except for cause, after trial. In the selection of consultors the bishop may choose from among the rectors, or may appoint other priests, but whoever are appointed remain as such for life.

NEW MODE OF ELECTING A BISHOP.

"The new mode of electing a bishop will be as follows: On the demise of that dignitary the rectors and consultors of the diocese will meet and send three names to Rome. Then if the bishops of the province object to one or more of the names on the priests' list, the bishops can forward the objections, or if they choose, can make up an entirely different list and send it to Rome. Rome then passes on the whole matter. But few cases could arise on which the bishops of a province would be likely to interfere with the will of the priests in the diocese in the appointment of their own bishop. This system attaches a great deal of importance to the position of rector or councilor.

"The Bishops are said to have concluded that in each province they will throw their united support in favor of one of the Catholic papers of the province. It is also said that the Bishops of the United States desire to see two Catholic dailies established—one at New York and the other at Chicago. The reason perhaps why the above has not appeared in Catholic organs is the delicacy of giving the news of the Council before its work is authoritatively made public: none the less, the information is derived from authentic sources."

Art Versus Nature.

(Chicago Rambler.)

It was at "The Black Crook," and the curtain had just gone up when a young man under the influence of a good dinner tumbled into a front-row seat next to a fat man, who looked as if he had come in on a pass. "By Jove," said the young man, addressing his fat neighbor, "that girl has a beautiful figure. Now, I am a judge, and I'll bet any money that that girl's figure is her own." "Thank you," said the fat man, with a benign smile. "He must be her father," thought the young man, and he was silent. But presently his fancy was caught by another ballerina. "There's another beauty," he said; "nobody can convince me that that lovely being received the aid of art. She is genuine, I'll bet." "Much obliged," said the fat man, smiling again. "He must be related to that one, too," was the youth's surmise. After an interval he again selected a charming coryphee, and enthused over her lovely figure. "Nature itself," said he. The fat man again smilingly expressed his thanks. "Who are you? the manager?" inquired the young man. "Oh, no," responded the fat man, blandly: "I am a pad manufacturer."

SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE FOR CATARRH.

Witch-Hazel, American Pine, Canada Fir, Marigold, and Clover Blossoms.

A single dose of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE instantly relieves the most violent Sneezing or Head Colds, clears the head as by magic, stops watery discharges from the Nose and Eyes, prevents Ringing Noises in the head, cures Nervous Headache, and subdues Chills and Fevers. In Chronic Catarrh it cleanses the nasal passages of foul mucus, restores the senses of smell, taste and hearing when affected, frees the head, throat and bronchial tubes of offensive matter, sweetens and purifies the breath, stops the cough and arrests the progress of Catarrh toward Consumption.

One bottle Radical Cure, one box Catarrhal Solvent and Sanford's Inhaler, all in one package, of all druggists for $1. Ask for SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

COLLINS' VOLTAIC ELECTRIC PLASTERS

For the relief and prevention, the instant it is applied, of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Coughs, Colds, Weak Back, Stomach and Bowels, Shooting Pains, Numbness, Hysteria, Female Pains, Palpitation, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Malaria and Epidemics, use Collins' Plasters (an Electric Battery combined with a Porous Plaster) and laugh at pain. 25c everywhere.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS

The cases of dyspepsia, debility, rheumatism, fever and ague, liver complaint, inactivity of the kidneys and bladder, constipation and other organic maladies, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a tried remedy, to which the medical brotherhood have lent their professional sanction, and which as a tonic, alterative and household specific for disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels has an unbounded popularity.

For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885.

NEW YORK GOSSIP.

An Earthly Nose And Divine Beauty as Sources of Income.

Beauties of the Ballet in the Home Role of Domestic Matrons.

Where and How a Quarter of a Million Election Bets was Deposited.

(Special Correspondence to The Pittsburg Post.)

NEW YORK, December 5.—This man's nose was grotesquely broken. In a normal condition it must have been far longer than the average, or else the disaster which overtook it stretched as well as distorted it, for the present twist and angles seemed to require more than an ordinary amount of material. His gait and clothes were all awry, but by comparison with his nasal deformity they appeared quite symmetrical. He was slopping through the office of a Broadway hotel, on his way to the barroom, when the "Hi there!" of a clerk stopped him. "We've had enough of you," said the guardian; "get out." I followed the strange nose, which was submissively carried away by its owner, and next taken into one of the gorgeous saloons of the neighborhood. Evidently he was new to this establishment, for the barkeepers and loungers gazed on him interestedly. He broke into the midst of a group of drinkers, and made a dramatic pause to let his novel feature take complete effect.

"I am the man with the crumpled horn," he said, "and a straight horn of whisky is what I want. May I drink with you, gentlemen?" There was a roar of laughter, and then he was vociferously invited to drink. He did it—once, twice, half a dozen times, as long as the party found him amusing, and until he was so drunk that he became a nuisance. Thus the fellow lives by his nose, and in a way which is bound to make him die by it.

MAUD BRANSCOMBE'S PECULIAR BEAUTY.

Speaking of potent faces, there is the one which belongs to Mrs. Everad Stuart. You don't recall her? Perhaps her other name, Maud Branscombe, does not live in your memory. But at all events you have not forgotten the hundreds of photographs of a big-eyed, delicate-featured, sorrow-expressing girl which you have seen in the windows of stores. Sometimes she is posed as a Madonna, with her sweet face in resignation upturned; again she personates Faith clinging to a cross, and so well realizes the ideal that the exploit does not seem sacrilegious; in every possible guise she is transcendantly beautiful as shown by the camera. The strange fact is that you might meet her in the flesh and not stop to think whether she was comely or not. She is an actress—or was until she became convinced that she had neither aptness nor attractiveness for the stage. She was brought to America about eight years ago as a member of a burlesque company. She could not sing nor dance, and her speaking was like that of a frightened declaimer in a school exhibition. Moreover, those features which the photographers dealt with so bewitchingly, were commonplace in the original. She became Mrs. Stuart while here, and, her husband being a showman, the most intelligent efforts were made to utilize her extensive photographic popularity, but it was of no use. Only from a royalty on the sale of her copyrighted portraits could an income be realized. She lately returned to England, and the news comes that she is going to cleave to a new husband. The more interesting assertion is made to me that she has leased her face to an English actress, who will pay her a stated price per week for the use of it. The lessee happens to resemble the much admired pictures markedly, though really unlike the lessor in person and possessing some ability as an actress of emotional. The reasonable scheme is to put her on tour in this country, advertising her by means of the Branscombe name and photographs.

MOTHERLY BALLET DANCERS.

There are some theatrical performers who don't in private life at all resemble their public appearances. I saw two women in a dry goods store. They had, the garb and demeanor of ladies, and were pretty, though the brunette of their Italian visages made them look rather older than they were. Their complexions had the charm of naturalness, however, and in their dress nothing exaggerative of the ruling fashions was displayed. They met in front of a counter devoted to the sale of infantile articles, greeted each other in a casual, friendly manner, and sat down to make their purchases in company. These two mothers were Bonfanti and Cavalazzi, the foremost ballet dancers of the past ten years in America. Bonfanti married into the Hoffmann family of quite proud New Yorkers at a time when, in consequence of her identification with "The Black Crook," the match was particularly disgusting to them; but she has been an exemplary wife and mother, and is now in pleasant association with her husband's relatives, in spite of the fact that she occasionally accepts an engagement to disclose her art and self on the stage. Cavalazzi is the wife of Charles Mapleson, son of the blatant opera manager, and is altogether a domestic sort of matron. Against neither of these women has there ever been a breathing of scandal.

"The curious fact is," said a stage manager to me, "the premier danseuse neither tempts nor is tempted to any great extent. Her appearance behind the footlights is so entirely artificial, so far removed from all ordinary charm of womanliness, and so rapid and audacious in her display, that even the front-seat dude is dazzled rather than enraptured. It is the unclad chorus girl, who poses as a comparatively idle portion of a tableau, and squints at him from the corners of her eyes, who gets his heart and his invitations to supper. The premeir danseuse is like a painted canvas or carving of stone to him."

A MIDNIGHT PAINTER OF FIGURES

On the sidewalks is something new to this city. He is one of those natural artists, or else brokendown products of culture, who wander about with a bunch of colored chalks and make pictures on the flagging, trusting to a passing of his hat for remuneration. Heretofore, he has done his work in the day time, on down-town corners where a crowd would quickly gather; but he now waits until late at night, goes to that part of Broadway where electricity has displaced gaslight, and trusts to the rollicking men and women then and there abroad for patronage. His method is singular. He takes for the outlines of his drawings the sharp, silhouettes cast by the powerful electric lamps on the smooth, broad stones of the sidewalk, locating it at a point of smallest distortions. He lectures, too, while at work; and he claims to be an evangelist.

"Please stand right where you are," he said to a tipsy young fellow, who had staggered with several companions out from a groggery, "take notice of the shadow you're casting, wait two minutes and I'll show you what a fine picture can be made of it. Don't stir."

The old proposition strikes the fellow favorably. He cannot stand motionless, for the alcohol in him sways him a little with its slopping, but the artist uses a crayon with great celerity, and before the subject staggers sufficiently to spoil the posture the outline is complete. A few additional touches and the figure becomes devil-may-care and decidedly Bacchanalian. The spectators laugh, and drop coin plenteously into the draughtman's hat. He is, as you will see, an exhorter who gets his pay before enforcing his religious lesson. Having pocketed the contributions, he straightens up, throws out his chest, fills his lungs for strong elocution, and says. "My dear young man, coming events are known to cast their shadows before. Your's isn't any exception. Let me show you. My pencils shall become prophetic. Ten years hence your clothes will be shabby," and he made holes at the elbows of the figure; "you will wear a battered hat and broken shoes," each illustrated with rapid strokes, "and intemperance will have reddened your nose and bloated your cheeks," and the picture was now that of an exaggerated sot. "There's your likeness, sir, unless you sign the total abstinence pledge and keep it."

There was no evidence that the sermon did any good to the young drunkard, for he was inclined to get angrily abusive, until his boon companions ridiculed him and led him away; but I think that some of the bystanders were almost weirdly impressed, for the laughter was confined to those who were more or less intoxicated, and the eyes of several girls were wide open and hard by reason of strenuous efforts to keep tears from accumulating.

CUSTODIAN OF ELECTION BETS.

Tennyson wrote that "kind hearts are more than coronets, and simple faith than Norman blood." It is true that the poet took the first offer of a coronet, and thus blunted the point of his democratic assertion; and yet he remains a sufficient authority to be quoted as to the value of "simple faith," a quality which has just been wonderfully exhibited in this city of general incredulity. A few doors from Broadway in Twenty-eighth street is a brown-stone house which, were it not for a number of signboards on its front, would look like the private residence which it used to be. The inscriptions state that a banking business is done within, that stock and produce quotations are on view, and that news from hoseraces is received. The establishment is a gambling hell, wherein all the kinds of gaming intermittently permitted by the police are practiced. The proprietors are under the ban of the law, their operations are subject to no enforceable rules of honesty, and there is, in short, no reason under heaven for believing them to be other than rogues. Nevertheless, the sum of $245,000 has been blindly entrusted to them. It was through them that the heaviest of our election betting was done. They gave not the slightest security for the money, but were permitted to hold it for weeks, on their issues of slips of paper acknowledging vaguely the receipt of the cash. They have thought it worth while to pay over the winnings, and are doing so this week; but estimate, if you can, the childlike simplicity of the faith which trusted to their voluntarily doing so? Therefore, according to the Tennyson doctrine, there are numerous New Yorkers who are intrinsically better off than are the aristocratic possessors of Norman blood.

EDISON, THE INVENTOR.

There was no such faith as that in the interview which I happened to witness between Thomas A. Edison and Leander Miles. I need not tell you who Edison is, though it may possibly be new to you that physically and facially the big inventor is by nature so belittled as to make a very insignificant appearance. He has no port, his talk is erratic, deafness renders him odd through a habit of cocking an ear at whoever speaks to him, and he takes no pains with his attire. His projects would be considered the vagaries of a monomaniac were he unknown to those to whom he explains them, and as it is some of them are deemed so. Leander Miles is contrastingly dignified and impressive. He has the countenance of a philanthropist and the elocution of a very persuasive exhorter. He inquired for Edison on entering, and addressed the question to the electrician himself.

"I am Edison, sir," was the reply.

Miles surveyed him in mild, effulgent scorn, sized him up as a small but unduly presuming clerk, and said: "I wish to see Edison personally, young man."

"Who am I?" said Edison, turning to me.

"Beyond doubt you are Thomas A. Edison," I answered.

Leander Miles was hardly convinced, but he sank into a chair, cleared his throat, and said: "I am a scientist, like yourself. I come to you with the greatest invention of this or any other age. There is something acking, and I think you can supply it, in which case we will share the glory and profits. Now, what is the greatest possible drawback to the progress of human knowledge? Simply the necessity of each individual beginning to learn at the rudiments. He loses most of his lifetime in acquiring familiarity with the facts which have been ascertained before him. Now, if he could in a flash become as learned as all the preceding men have been, he could thereafter devote himself to the search for new things. Then our progress would indeed be rapid. Is it not so?"

"Undeniably," assented Edison.

"Very well," and here Miles paused dramatically before his next utterance, "I have invented a device for instantaneously educating human beings. It was suggested by those photographic methods by means of which portraits are made in a flash, combined with the principle of intensifying sunlight with lenses. I am able to so concentrate an entire book that, with a comparatively simple apparatus, the sum total of its matter can be injected into a person's head as quickly as I can snap my finger. I only lack"—

"Good heavens," Edison ejaculated, "I fancied I could detect a cracked inventor at sight, but it seems that I can't."

CYMON

THE native-born Elephant bids fair to rival the great imported Jumbo in size and weight; but it is pretty generally known that nothing rivals the great remedy, Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

BRADDOCK'S BLAZE.

The Town Hall Consumed With Other Buildings.

The Loss Will Approximate $12,000—A Very Narrow Escape From Death.

Shortly before 2 o'clock Sunday morning a disastrous fire broke out at Braddock. For several hours it seemed that the entire business portion of the place was doomed to destruction, as a high wind was blowing at the time, and the facilities for dealing with a conflagration of such proportions were totally inadequate. There were a number of narrow escapes from death, but fortunately no fatal casualties occurred.

The fire originated in the liquor saloon of Max Wisegerber, on Main street, near Eighth. The family were asleep at the time, and were awakened by the cry of fire from the street. Mrs. Wisegerber saw the flames shooting up alongside the bed. Her screams aroused her husband and four children. They made their escape en dishabille through the flame and smoke to the street. The alarm of fire had brought almost the entire population of the town to the scene. A hook and ladder truck and a chemical extinguisher on wheels, are the only protection the place has in case of fire. The extinguisher was found not to be charged and in a generally useless condition. In the cellar of the establishment were stored fifty barrels and half barrels of liquor, and when this inflammable material was reached by the fire, the task of saving anything was seen to be useless. Not an article in Wisegerber's establishment was saved. There was $250 in greenbacks in a bureau in their sleeping apartment, but on making their hasty exit it was left behind. Wisegerber's loss is estimated by him to be $6,000, with no insurance. He is impoverished.

The Town Hall was the next to go. In this structure the lock-up is located. The only person languishing therein was John Popsgin, awaiting a hearing in an assault and battery case. In the excitement of the hour he was forgotten. When the fire, which was burning from the roof downward, reached the tier of cells, he made his presence known by terrible screams. The police officers were away, and no key could be found to release him. However, the cell door was forced by crowbars and he was set at liberty after being almost suffocated by the smoke.

A one story frame paint and paper store owned by Fitzhugh & Parks was totally destroyed. Their loss is $600, with an insurance of $1,000. The adjoining building, a two-story frame, occupied by Wm. Douglass as a residence and general country store, was burned. Scarcely any of the stock or household goods were saved. Loss $1,000; fully insured. Another two-story frame building, to the west, owned by Dr. Stahl, of Monongahela City, and occupied by Thomas Graham as an oyster and fish store, was consumed. Some of the stock was saved. The loss on the building is $500; covered by insurance. A two-story brick building, owned by Dr. Stahl and occupied by J. K. Adler as a hardware store, was damaged to the extent of $1,000; fully insured. The Town Hall, including the Burgess' office, Council chamber, lockup and fire engine house can be repaired for $1,000. There was no insurance on it. The official records were saved. The liquor saloon of J. K. Marvin was damaged to the extent of $300, insured in the Ohio Company. Dr. Kunadel's dental office was burned, but his furniture and instruments were saved. A stove in Wisegerber's saloon is said to have been the source of the fire, but the proprietor denies that there was any fire in it during the evening. Some claim the fire to be of an incendiary origin.

A ROMANTIC CAREER.

A Wealthy New Yorker of 89 Marries a Charming Girl of 19.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WEST UNION, W. VA., December 7.—Edward P. Whaites, a wealthy New Yorker, is now visiting his grandson, Mr. J. C. Keadle, at Red Sulphur Springs, this county, the two gents meeting for the first time a few days ago. In 1829 Mr. Whaites, who was born here, broke off an engagement with his sweet heart because of a lover's quarrel and went to Kentucky and thence to New York, where he married and lived for thirty years, rearing a large family. His wife dying he went South, remaining there twenty years, again marrying and engaging in business in Mississippi and Texas. His second wife dying, he returned to this place, where he met and married his first love, with whom he had quarreled fifty years before. This third wife died also, and the venerable gentleman, at the age of eighty-nine, has again wed a charming young girl of nineteen. The announcement of the wedding in the New York *Sun* was seen by Mr. Keadle, whose mother was a daughter of Mr. Whaite's first wife, and he sent for the old gentleman, who is now here, hale and hearty, and none the worse for his large matrimonial experience.

—An affecting scene recently took place in a cemetery at Philadelphia. Andrew Entrekin and his wife were married nearly twenty two years ago, but owing to jealous dispositions possessed by each, their union was not a very harmonious one, and after two years of wedded life they resolved to separate. The mother took their only son with her, and since then has received a weekly allowance from her husband. A few days ago the son became dangerously sick and died. The father was telegraphed the sad news, and as the funeral procession arrived at the gate of the cemetery he made his appearance. After gazing at the palid face of the corpse the father kissed the lips, and, bending down, gave way to the grief he could not repress. Mrs. Entrekin stood supported by her friends, crying hysterically, and after kissing the face of the dead boy sobbed aloud. As she raised her head her eyes met those of her husband. The mourners withdrew and the undertaker closed the door quietly. Instantly the wife rushed into her husband's arms, he met her advance in the same spirit and a reconciliation followed.

—Spencer High, an eccentric character who has haunted the court-rooms and the mayor's office of Baltimore for many years past, is dead. Years ago he conceived the idea that he was heir to millions, and no amount of talk would convince him of his mistake. Day after day he would visit the city hall and court-rooms in the hope of receiving an order for his wealth. He was born in England in 1806 and lived in England for nearly thirty years. The deceased was in receipt of an annual pension of $200 from the Duke of Norfolk, but no one knows the service for which this stipend was paid.

GEORGE HILES, a lumberman of Milwaukee, won on the election $15,000—$1,000 from each of fifteen Republicans. Of all happy Democrats Mr. Hiles is most hilarious.

"Itching Piles."—Symptoms: Moisture, like perspiration, intense itching, worse by scratching most at night, seems as if pin worms were crawling. "Swayne's Ointment is a pleasant, sure cure

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

A BLAINE sour made of Bourbon is the latest drink.

EX-SECRETARY WINDOM and family will spend the winter in Mexico.

MR. P. T. BARNUM is so ill that members of his family are seriously alarmed.

MR. FROUDE, historian, will start in the coming spring on a tour around the world.

OARSMAN CLIFFORD, who is to row Hanlan in Australia, weighs 224 pounds, mainly muscle.

WARREN FISHER, Jr., is suggested by *Puck* for Postmaster General. He takes good care of letters.

MRS. LANGTRY is taking a vacation in Brussels. Mr. Gebhardt apparently is taking one in oblivion. What's become of Freddie, anyway?

MR. FRANCIS D. MOULTON, so well known by his unfortunate connection with the Beecher-Tilton case, died on Wednesday in New York.

PAUL REVERE is to stand in marble in Charleston Square, Boston—the exact spot where, according to Longfellow, he stood tightening his girth before setting out on his famous ride.

PROFESSOR STEPHEN O. SOUTHALL, of the University of Virginia, who has just died, was one of the ablest lawyers and best public speakers of Virginia. He was a direct descendant of Patrick Henry.

NATHANIEL MCKAY, the American contractor for the digging of the Panama Canal, declines to give an opinion on when the ditch will be completed, but Commander Gorringe thinks 1890 about the figure.

REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAM R. MORRISON, with saturnine solemnity, to an interviewer: "You can say that I don't need to have my name paraded in newspaper cabinet lists to remind people that I am still in the Democratic party."

THE gullibility of some travelers is well illustrated by an incident which has just occurred on the Northern Pacific railway. A person entered the car and demanded the baggage checks of trunks checked through to Tacoma. They were given up, and it was discovered on arrival at Tacoma that the trunks had been claimed and delivered at Portland.

OF ALEXANDER DUMAS, father, and Alexander Dumas, son, Edmund Yates tells the story that when the first successful novel of the son appeared the elder wrote to his son, as though to a stranger, congratulating him on his book and adding that he ought to know something about the difficulties of novel-writing, as he had himself been guilty of several. Alexander, Jr., replied in the same spirit, thanking his correspondent for his congratulations, of which he felt specially proud as coming from one of whom he had often heard his father speak in the highest terms.

Important Mine Explosion Experiments.

Last summer the Royal Prussian Firedamp Commission conducted a series of experiments in the Saarbrucken mining district to ascertain the influence which coal dust has, alone and in conjunction with firedamp, in propagating explosions in mines. Mr. W. Galloway, well known in England as a careful student of colliery accidents, gives in *Nature* the results of these experiments of which he was a witness. The experiments were made in a horizontal wooden gallery 167 feet long, closed at one end, with a horizontal branch gallery standing out at right angles to it and ninety-three feet long. The shots were fired electrically, with fuses, by means of an exploder charged with half a pound of powder.

In the first experiment there was neither coal dust nor firedamp in the gallery, and the flame of the shot was seen through the windows to be little over thirteen feet long. In the two following experiments the floor of the main gallery was partially strewn with coal dust, when the shot gave rise to loud detonations in the one case and in the other to additional explosive phenomena. The remarkable and instructive fact determined by the third experiment (in which a larger area of the gallery was strewn with coal dust to the depth of 1.17 inches) is, as Mr. Galloway states, that, "notwithstanding the entire absence of firedamp, this was a true explosion of the most violent kind, and the clouds of afterdamp which streamed from every opening darkened the air in the neighborhood of the gallery for two or three minutes." The coal dust remaining on the floor after the explosion was covered with a sooty film, in which cokeglobules were embedded. Here, therefore, coal mines have the fullest evidence that even when miners have been well ventilated, if the coal dust accumulates there may be most fatal explosions.

In a fourth experiment, in which only about thirty-five cubic feet of firedamp was introduced into a space in the gallery amounting to 705 cubic feet and the floor strewn with coal dust, the firing of the shot produced a flame 190 feet long, accompanied by a terrific report, as of a thunder clap, and a loaded mine wagon weighing three-quarters of a ton was literally hurled along the railway out of the mouth of a gallery over fifty feet. The mixture of firedamp and air obtained in this case is not inflammable nor explosive by itself, but under the circumstances vastly increased the destructive effects of the flame. The valuable results of these experiments should be carefully studied by all whose interest and duty it is to prevent mine explosions.

THE Rutland *Herald* of November 24 was printed on paper made of sawdust, the invention of Mr. G. H. Pond, of Glens Falls, N. Y. The paper is stronger and firmer than the ordinary wood-pulp and rag paper. The color is not quite equal to that of the paper commonly used by daily journals, but this slight defect is attributed to the fact that it was made during an experimental run in an iron foundry, the material being exposed to the contamination of smoke and cinders. The *Herald* says no stock was used except spruce saw-dust as it comes from the mill. The cheapness of the material is apparent when we reflect that saw-dust is an absolutely waste product and a nuisance which lumber manufacturers are willing to pay something to get rid of. Mr. Pond's process embraces a new method of bleaching without the use of the expensive chemicals commonly employed for the purpose. The cost of the paper is not stated in the Rutland *Herald's* article, but it is stated by parties who are familiar with the new process, that it is considerably less than the cheapest article ever put on the market in this country or in Europe.

WILD WAYWARD WINDS.

Mark Twain's Washoe Zephyr Re-Enacted on a Large Scale.

Peter Pfaff Instantly Killed by a Falling Sign—His Mother and Sister Hurt.

Saturday evening at half-past 6 o'clock, a most destructive wind storm struck this city. The wind, which had been blowing stiffly from the northwest, changed two points to the west, and increased in velocity from ten to thirty-three miles an hour in the space of two minutes. Everything that was loose or could be loosened by the wind, was soon flying through the air, and Mark Twain's Washoe zephyr was re-enacted on a large and fearfully destructive scale. Above the roar of the wind could be heard the crash of shattered windows, falling telegraph poles and the continued rattling of flying debris. Chimneys rattled down from the housetops, and insecure signs tumbled from their fastenings to the sidewalks below.

The sad feature of this destructive visitation was the killing of little Peter Pfaff, aged six years, and the serious injury of his mother and four-year-old sister. They were going to the Sixth Street Museum, and while passing along Seventh avenue, a large cornice sign on the roof of the Henderson's store was blown from its fastenings. This sign was twenty feet long by six in width, made of heavy planking. With no chance to escape, the three victims were buried beneath its crushing weight. The firemen at the Neptune engine house immediately came to the rescue, but when the splintered mass was lifted the little boy was found to have been crushed to death, the mother knocked senseless, and the little girl seriously hurt. They were taken to Dr. Loughrey's office, where it was found that Mrs. Pfaff had received a severe contusion on the head, and the little girl's thigh was broken in two places. Peter, whose death was instantaneous, was removed to Dennis Boyle's undertaking rooms, where the remains lay throughout the night. As soon as possible Mrs. Pfeff and the little girl were taken to their home at No. 9 Scott street. Joseph Pfaff, the head of the family, is employed at Kaufmanns' clothing house, and his grief when made aware of the awful visitation was most pitiful. The mother, too, was frantic with sorrow when she recovered consciousness and learned the extent of the calamity which had befallen her home.

The lofty sign surmounting the Adams Express Company building, on Fifth avenue, also yielded to the force of the storm. It came down with a force and racket on the sidewalk equal to the fall of Joe Mulhattan's Texas meteor. The sign was composed of carved wood, brick and iron fastenings. There was enough material in it to fill a barge, and most people who witnessed the fall were of the opinion that one of the mansions in the sky had been blown from the empyrean dome by the wind. A couple of express messengers were just coming out of the building, and the one in the rear pulled his companion back in time to save his life. A number of window were broken by the flying brick, and the telegraph wires were torn down, cross-trees and all. The police took charge and soon had the street and sidewalk cleared of the debris. It is miraculous that no one was passing at the time, as usually Fifth avenue is thronged at that hour, no matter what the weather may be.

The telegraph and telephone companies are the chief sufferers from the storm. Wires were twisted and tangled in all parts of the city, and the surcharged wires forced the operators from the tables. Communication between numerous points was cut off entirely. One circuit of the Electric Light Company was put out of service by falling wires, but otherwise they kept their lights going. The linemen yesterday got the most important telephone and telegraph wires into service, but it will be a day or two before all damages can be repaired.

On the South Side the damage was not so great. A few shaky chimneys went over to fame's eternal camping ground, and a good deal of window glass was put beyond a condition of usefulness. The bill boards at the south side terminus of the Smithfield street bridge were blown down.

PASSENGERS ROBBED.

A Train on an Arkansas Railroad Ransacked by Bandits.

LITTLE ROCK, December 7.—At half-past 10 o'clock last night a passenger train on the Little Rock, Mississippi and Texas Railroad, coming this way, when three miles below Little Rock, was stopped by five masked robbers, who switched the train, took complete possession and went through all the passengers. Conductor Rice and Express Messenger Honeycutt were in the baggage car. The robbers opened fire as they went toward the engine, and both men were covered by revolvers. There were about seventy-five people in the cars and great excitement followed. All were ordered to hold up their hands and the robbers then went to work. They broke open the express safe, and, according to reports, got $2,000, and besides obtained from passengers in watches, jewelry and money $4,000 more. No indignities were offered passengers, and the robbers disappeared after enforcing a promise from the passengeys not to leave the train for ten minutes. A strong posse, headed by detectives, are in pursuit.

A later dispatch says: Bloodhounds early this morning were put on the trail of the robbers and followed straight into the city. Before noon Joseph Cook, T. C. Jones, John Clifford, Chas. Campbell, and a boy named Parker, six in all, had been arrested. Jones will probably be released. Three of those arrested have been identified as among the robbers. The State has offered $1,000 for the capture of the robbers, to which the railroad company has added a like sum.

RECENT LABOR TROUBLES.

Factories and Mills Which Are Shutting Down or Reducing Wages.

OXFORD, N. J., December 7.—The Oxford Iron Company has put its furnace out of blast, with little prospects of its being started up this winter. About 125 men were employed, half of them being laborers at $1 a day. The rest made better wages. For a week or two all will be given work at $1 a day until a few repairs are made, and then will be thrown out entirely.

PHILLIPSBURG, N. J., December 7.—The ironworkers about Bloomsburg, West End and Valley Station are exercised about their wages. Several firms have already reduced and others contemplate doing so. At West End over 100 men have been cut down to 90 cents a day, while skilled labor is in some instances 30 per cent. lower than a yeer ago. Word from the mines in Sussex county shows the same state of things there.

HARTFORD, CONN., December 7.—The Williamantic Mills, employing nearly two thousand hands, makes a general reduction of 10 per cent. January 1. The Hartford Carpet Company, at Thompsonville, employing 1,500 men, have reduced time nearly one-half.

The Plague on the Decrease.

PETERSBURG, VA., December 7.—Information has been received through J. B. Hilton, a merchant of Wise county, that the plague in that section of the State is now on the decrease. He says between two and three hundred persons died, ranging in age from three to eighty years.

Surplus of Lawyers.

(Springfield Republican.)

Complaint of the overcrowding of the legal profession is noticeable in widely separated sections of the country. In Vermont, towns which used to raise and support solid lawyers of the old school learned in pleadings, now do not afford income to keep one alive. In the South, it is said that the profession of law is having dull times in many of the larger towns, while in Philadelphia, were a well-known proverb implies that a superior assortment is maintained, a large proportion of the 1,500 lawyers starve. A statistician reckons that in that city only 5 have an income of $30,000 each and upward, about 30 $10,000 each, and 100 $5,000, while 1,000 average not over $500 a year from legitimate fees.

There are two or three causes for this superabundance of lawyers. In nearly all the States the old and intricate system of plesding has been done away; it was cumbersome lumber, but it required a good deal of study to master it and so served to keep down the number of aspirants to the bar. The much simpler modern systems are more easily mastered, while the multiplication of law schools has rendered an education for the bar much more accessible. Old lawyers are apt to think that a deterioration of the profession has resulted, but that does not follow. What was formerly a close trade-union guild or profession has been thrown open to more general entrance. Nothing has been lost by throwing aside the old pleadings, however difficult they may have been to acquire, if after acquisition they were lumber and encumbrance. The modern law student, if he chooses, can spend upon a general education the same time he would apply to them, and secure at least as much discipline. This ought, perhaps to be more generally required.

On the other hand, the avoidance of litigation is more generally sought than formerly. Under the modern systems of codified statutes, all in one volume, men of ordinary intelligence can consult the statutes themselves; as to the common law, or that rendered by the courts, the cases ordinarily arising have not been so thoroughly adjudicated that honest counsel of fair ability ought not to lead his client astray. Moreover, there is a general disposition among more honorable members of the bar not to encourage litigation, unless it is necessary; whether this is more true than formerly it would be difficult to say.

It is certainly not a misfortune to the country that less wealth proportionally is consumed in litigation than formerly, if such is the case. In the administration of criminal law there must be increasing expense for the maintenance of courts and public prosecutions so long as crime increases.

Activity of business always gives rise to clash of interests, and makes litigation. The great mass of this is now between real persons and corporations, or between corporations on both side.

The Story a Roax.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

KITTANNING, PA., December 7.—The story printed in a Pittsburgh Sunday paper of the robbery of a store in East Franklin township, and the pursuit of and escape of the burglars after a desperate fight, is a hoax. THE POST correspondent, after a careful investigation, can find nothing to confirm the facts.

Sheep Killed by Dogs

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, PA., December 7.—Dogs have been playing havoc lately with Washington county sheep. John Sawyer, of East Finley, reports twenty killed and fifteen badly wounded, one night last week. Rees Frye, of Carroll, lost fifteen head a day or two ago. In the neighborhood of Amity the canine scourge is particulary destructive.

A Pocket of Gas Struck.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, PA., December 6.—A pocket of gas was struck at the Gantz well at noon to-day. It is expected that a strong flow will be reached in the course of a few days.

New Source of Paper Manufacture.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 7.—The statement is published here that the London *Telegraph* has purchased a large tract of railroad land in the Mojave Desert for the purpose of using the yucca plant which grows on it for the manufacture of paper. The plant will be ground into pulp at a point on the Colorado river, shipped by rail to New Orleans, and thence by sea to Liverpool.

A Chance for Logan.

QUINCY, ILL., December 7.—The *Whig* announces that Fred. P. Taylor, Democrat, elected to the General Assembly from this city, is ineligible for office, because he has not resided in the country the requisite five years preceding his election. Taylor registered and voted at Burlington, Ia., at the November election in 1880. If this proves true, the Legislature will be Republican on joint ballot.

Trenton Rubber Works Burned.

TRENTON, N. J., December 7.—The Home Rubber Works of this city burned to-day. Loss, $70,000; insurance, $50,000. Cause unknown.

Major Guthrie's Golden Wedding.

This afternoon Major J. B. Guthrie and wife will celebrate their golden wedding. The celebration will be a quiet one; none but members of the family will be in attendance. Major Guthrie is one among the oldest residents of the city. He was born in Kittanning, Pa., in 1807, and in the following year his parents removed to this city, and he has been a resident ever since. His wife was a daughter of Magnus M. Murray, at one time Mayor of this city. In 1851 Major Guthrie was elected Mayor, and served in that capacity for two years. From 1856 to 1869 he held a prominent position in the Treasury Department, and has always been a staunch supporter of Democracy.

Moreland's Opinion.

City Attorney Moreland is preparing an opinion on the water pipe contract to the South Side. It will be submitted to Councils to-day. He holds that the city has the right to make the extension and that the Monongahela Water Works has no exclusive rights as against the municipality.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Trade Mark. QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle.

PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine, combining Iron with pure vegetable tonics, quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness, Impure Blood, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, and Neuralgia.

It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the Kidneys and Liver.

It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.

It does not injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do.*

It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, relieves Heartburn and Belching, and strengthens the muscles and nerves.

For Intermittent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, &c., it has no equal.

☞ The genuine has above trade mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.

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SPLENDID SMYRNA CARPETS, RUGS AND MATS, FROM $2 00 TO $50 00.

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SUPERIOR WINDOW SHADES

And Fancy Hollands, Dado Shades, from 6 to 8 feet long.

Choice Ottomans, Foot Rests, Hassocks and Blacking Cases.

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EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Silas C. McDonald, late of Hampton township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted the undersigned. All persons owing the estate are notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said decedent's estate will present same, properly authenticated, to JOHN McDONALD, Executor, Talley Ferry, Pa. no8 6tW

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that letters testamentary on the estate of Jas. Morrison, late of Finley township, Allegheny county, Pa., have been granted the undersigned. All persons having claims against the estate, will present the same properly authenticated, and those owing said estate are notified to make immediate payment.

P. H. STEVENSON, Executor, Moon, Pa. no22-6tW

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I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy, that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease to any sufferer. Give express and P. O. address.

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A SURE THING! Sent Free to Anyone.—I manufacture and keep constantly on hand every article used by the sporting fraternity to WIN with in games of chance. Send for illustrated circular. Address A. BUTLER DAM, 65 and 67 Nassau Street, New York City. no16-3m W

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Every Christmas we make the little folks a Christmas Present. This year we have something nice and pretty. To introduce our goods in every home we will send to any boy or girl free of charge, if you will send 20c. for postage, &c., 3 pretty Dolls with beautiful life-like features, pretty curls and blue eyes or hazel eyes and dark eyes, and wardrobe of 32 Dresses, Hats, &c; one elegant gilt-bound floral Autograph Album illustrated with birds, ferns, scrolls, &c., five lovely Christmas Cards, one pretty Birthday Card and a 36p. Illustrated Holiday Book. ACME MFG. CO., Ivoryton, Conn. no29-de13-w

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To introduce our goods a secure future trade, we will send you free of charge, if you will send 50c. in stamps for postage, &c., 5 pretty Christmas Cards, one New Year Cards, 1 lovely Birthday Card, a beautiful gilt bound floral Autograph Album illustrated with birds, flowers, ferns, &c., a handsome Photographic Portrait of all the Presidents of the United States neatly arranged in an album with a facsimile Autograph of each, also our new Holiday Book. Address J. W. BABCOCK & CO., CENTERBROOK, CONN. no29-de13-w

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The proprietors of the largest card manufactory in Connecticut wishing to introduce their Agents' Sample Book into every home at once, make the following liberal offer: The person selling us the largest verse in the Bible before June 1st, '85, will receive a Solid Gold Lady's Watch worth $50. If there be more than one correct answer the 2d will receive a stem-winding American Watch; the 3d a key-winding Swiss Watch. Each person competing must send 25c. with their answer for which they will receive 2 Lady's Watch proof Gossamer Garments. 1 pack Hidden Name, All Embossed, Bird Motto and Chromo Visiting Cards with their name on one, and our New Agents' Sample Book, and a Premium List of new styles of cards. CAPITOL CARD MFG. CO., Hartford, Conn. oct8-3wsm W

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CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS LIVER BLADDER AND URINARY ORGANS DROPSY GRAVEL DIABETES BRIGHT'S DISEASE PAINS IN THE BACK LOINS OR SIDE NERVOUS DISEASES RETENTION OR NON-RETENTION OF URINE.

By the use of this REMEDY, the Stomach and Bowels speedily regain their strength, and the blood is purified.

It is pronounced by hundreds of the best doctors to be the ONLY CURE for all kinds of Kidney Diseases.

It is purely vegetable, and cures when other medicines fail.

It

SOME PLAIN TALK

From President-Elect Cleveland About the Newspapers.

No One as Yet Knows What Gentlemen Will Compose His Cabinet.

His Reported Quarrel With Hendricks a Malicious Lie.

When He Intends to Leave Albany for Washington—His Other Plans.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

ALBANY, N. Y., December 4.—"This is probably the last holiday I shall take during my term as Governor," said President-elect Cleveland as he sat in his library at the Executive Mansion to-day, waiting for the carriage that was to convey him to the depot. "A committee from the Actors' Fund gave a most cordial invitation to attend the performance this afternoon, and as the object is one in which I have always been interested, and as I felt that I needed a little recreation, I accepted the invitation. I do not regard it as anything more than a pleasant private excursion which any gentleman may be permitted occasionally to make. I most certainly deprecate any attempt to distort a pleasant jaunt to a conspicuous public event, and as much as I should like to do you any service." (This to a newspaper correspondent who was importuning the Governor for permission to accompany him.)

"I do not feel at liberty, or even disposed to foist upon the gentleman whose guest I am a detachment of war correspondents. The truth is," continued the Governor, "you newspaper men look at matters in a different light from that in which I see them. I don't say you are wrong, but it is certain that we are very far apart in our ideas. Now, I confess to you very frankly and freely that I don't read many newspapers; I haven't time. But I have seen enough to show me that the press of the country is bent upon amusing its readers at all hazards. I do not wish to appear uncivil, and it is not my disposition to criticise any man in the conduct of his business, but I confess that I cannot, for instance, see why the newspapers should morning after morning print lists of cabinet officers, with the probability in every case of their being miles out of the way. Do they do it?" And the Governor leaned back in his chair and looked quizzically at the correspondent of THE POST in the hope of hitting upon, among the many mentioned, a few of the right ones, and of so being able by-and-by, to say "I told you so." Or do they do it simply to fill up space. I tell you candidly, sir, (and the Governor became more serious,) "there is not a living man, including myself, who is able to say what gentlemen will form the cabinet."

"Have you not given the matter careful thought as yet?" asked THE POST correspondent.

"Further than the thought which every man is compelled to bestow upon any very important duty to be performed in the future, I have not bestowed upon the question of the cabinet appointments any consideration whatever. I cannot help wondering sometimes whether the papers which are so busy in forming my cabinet for me really believe that I have nothing to do in my present office, that I should spend my time solely in speculating about what I will do in the office I am to hold next.

"As a matter of fact, I have business connected with the Governor's office, which, by giving a few hours to it every evening, I hope to finish during my term, and which demands all my attention. I am not engaged in making cabinets at the present time, the newspapers notwithstanding. My time is continuously broken in upon by the visits of the people from all parts of the country I am glad to meet. I trust I meet them cordially, but the hints the suggestions, the discussions and the differences of opinion with which they and I am frequently credited, originate in the brains of newspaper correspondents."

A NEWSPAPER LIE.

"As for example, your reported interviews with Mr. Hendricks?" suggested the reporer.

"Ah! As to the that," said the Governor, his face clouding as he spoke, "that was not simply false, it was mischievous and malicious. A man could go to sleep and dream of nothing more utterly and wholly false than that. I doubt if men, comparatively strangers, could ever give one another a more cordial greeting than was the greeting between Mr. Hendricks and myself. We spoke together for barely fifteen minutes, and our intercourse was more than friendly. It was warm and thoroughly cordial. I will not complain of any pictures which any man chances to draw of me from personal observations. If the visiting correspondent chooses to say that I wear a No. 3 hat and No. 10 shoes, he is at liberty to do so. It is merely a question then whether his course is or is not in good taste; but when words are put into my mouth which I never uttered, and when I am accredited with sentiments which I never entertained, I must put a stop to it. We are not used to that sort of thing here. I will not permit it. I have not the slightest disposition to cloud anything connected with my office, with myself, or with my future course in mystery. There need be no guessing about it. If Senator this or Congressman that calls upon me, it should furnish no occasion for any newspaper writer to build speculation upon speculation, till he reaches some startling conclusions. Let him come to me, I'll tell him frankly all I have said."

"May I ask," said the correspondent, "when you propose going to Washington?"

"I would willingly tell you," was the reply, "but I have not myself determined upon the time. I have seen it stated that I was to go to Washington immediately after the first of January. I have no idea of doing anything of the kind. I shall probably be in Washington not until within a very short time of March 4."

"Will you deliver a message to the incoming Legislature?"

"No; that will fall to the lot of the Lieutenant Governor. This will be hi administration."

At this point several of the gentlemen who were to escort the Governor to New York, arrived. Entering carriages they were driven to the depot where they boarded the train. There was but a handful of people at the station, the hour of the Governor's departure being unknown.

GUARDING AGAINST FRAUD.

RETURNS FROM THE DEMOCRATIC ELECTORAL COLLEGE FORWARDED TO SPEAKER CARLISLE.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINGTON, December 5.—Since the fraud of 1876, which deprived the Democratic party and the country of their duly elected President, Republicans have naturally been distrusted. Hence it is that duplicate returns of the action of the several Democratic electoral colleges have been forwarded to Speaker Carlisle, which, according to law, are directed to be sent to the President of the Senate. This precaution, it is said, was taken at the instance of the Democratic National Committee, lest the returns might be tampered with after falling into the hands of the Republican Senate. If Mr. Edmunds should consider this a reflection on him, he can only blame himself, since it was his ingenuity that devised the Electoral Commission scheme which kept Tilden out of the Presidency and installed the usurper Hayes.

BAYARD AND GARLAND.

In speculating upon cabinet probabilities it has been asserted that Senator Bayard would oppose any movement to place Senator Garland in the cabinet of Mr. Cleveland. Different reasons were assigned for the unfriendly feeling of Mr Bayard toward the Arkansas Senator. Some said it was because Garland opposed Bayard's nomination for the Presidency, and carried his opposition so far as to swing Arkansas solidly over to Cleveland. Others said it was because Garland, as a member of the Judiciary Committee, was too intimate with Edmunds; that Bayard did not think Garland's Democracy stalwart enough for the cabinet. These speculations have been going on for some time, and yesterday a friend of both Garland and Bayard showed to the latter a newspaper containing an article depicting the hostility of the Delaware Senator toward Garland. Mr. Bayard indignantly repudiated any such feeling, and he went straight to Garland to assure him of his friendship. Mr. Bayard subsequently remarked that he knew of no man whom he would rather see in the cabinet than Garland.

SCOPE OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Civil Service Commissioners Gregory and Eaton deny the story printed in a number of newspapers, that the Commission had determined to enlarge the scope of their rules so as to embrace chief clerks, heads of bureaus, postal clerks, and a great many other Government officials not now coming under the civil service regulations. Mr. Thoman said to-day that the Commission had not considered such a question. He gave it as his opinion that the power rested with the President if he sees fit, but the Commission had not taken the subject up in any form. Commissioner Gregory corroborated the statement made by Mr. Thoman, that the question had never been considered. He said the Commissioners had been requested to enlarge the scope of their rules so as to take in numerous officials not now embraced; but, except such casual discussion as those requests had led to, the matter had not been mentioned. Both Commissioners asserted that the Commission has as yet no idea of endeavoring to enlarge their rules.

THE FUTURE OF OUR NAVY.

CHANDLER'S PLAN FOR BUILDING IT UP AT A MODERATE EXPENSE.

WASHINGTON, December 5.—In his annual report made public to-day, the Secretary of the Navy recommends the construction of seven modern cruisers annually for a period of ten years. Such a plan, he says, while conforming to the conservative demands of our national policy, and affording ample time for adopting every new device in construction, would give the country at a moderate cost a navy adequate to train its officers, and maintain its safety and honor. In regard to the existing navy, Secretary Chandler says: "It appears from the condition of the fleet that at the end of fifteen years the only cruising vessels on the present list remaining will be three small iron vessels, the Monocacy, Alert, and Ranger. The real explanation of the disproportion between the expenditures and results accomplished in the naval administration is to be found in the policy of attempting at great cost to rehabilitate worn out structures under the name of repairs. Repair and construction in the absence of a fixed limit are terms easily interchangable, and the published statements of expenditure under the first name during many years, show it is only too apt to mean the second. The bureaus are unrestricted in their expenditures for repairs except by the gross amount of their annual appropriations. The practice of reconstructing vessels under the name of repair is only a pretext upon which our overgrown navy yard establishments could be justified, and it appears that instead of maintaining our yards for the advantage and benefit of our ships, the ships have dragged out a protracted existence for the benefit of the yards."

MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

The Verdict Found Against the Slayer of Policeman Hackney.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

UNIONTOWN, Pa., December 5.—The trial of Samuel Dix for the murder of Policeman Hackney was resumed this morning. The most important witness for the Commonwealth was Mrs. Hackney, wife of the deceased. She testified that Dix came to her house the morning after the shooting and asked to see her husband. She told him that no one was allowed to see him. Dix then said that he was the man who shot him, and he wanted to apologize for it. In support of the theory that the revolver was discharged by striking the pavement, the defense called several witnesses who testified that the flash was close to the pavement. G. W. K. Miner addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and S. L. Mestrezat for the Commonwealth. The case was given to the jury at 5:30 this evening. After deliberating for about an hour they returned, a verdict that the defendant, Samuel Dix, was guilty of murder in the second degree. On the first ballot four voted for murder in the first degree and eight for murder in the second degree. The verdict seems to give general satisfaction.

The trial of Detective Triplett for the killing of Samuel Keener near McClellandtown in October last, has been continued until March term, 1885. The trial of William Vandever for the murder of Thomas Holley has also been continued until the same term.

ABIGAIL S. COLES of Moorestown, Burlington Co., N. J., says:—"Eighteen months ago I had dropsy around the heart. The first bottle of HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY gave me great relief. I feel I owe my very existence to HUNT'S [Kidney and Liver] REMEDY.

KENTUCKY PLAGUE.

Described by a Correspondent as Worse Than the Cholera.

The Story of Its Ravages in the Cumberland Mountains.

1,500 People Dead of a Population of 22,000.

Originating in the Use of Contaminated Water After a Drought.

PIKETON, PIKE COUNTY, KY., December 7.—Pike, Letcher, Harlan and Bell are the four counties in the extreme southeastern part of Kentucky, which border on the State of Virginia, where it forms a big V between them and the State of Tennessee to the south. The border counties in Virginia are Buchanan, Dickenson, Wise and Lee. These eight counties form the district in which a most fatal plague has raged for nearly two months, carrying off more people in proportion to the number of inhabitants than the cholera in its worst stages in France during the past year. The centre of this district is near the junction of Letcher and Harlan counties, in Kentucky, with Wise county, Virginia, a point that is about 150 miles southeast of Cincinnati. It is in this region that the feuds between families become known to the public through the extermination of one of the families and the subsequent acquittal of the exterminators by a jury of their peers.

The Cumberland range of mountains forms the dividing line between the two States, and it is here that the numerous creeks rise that form the Cumberland river, which flows to the west; the Kentucky, which flows to the northwest, and the Big Sandy, that flows away to the north and empties into the Ohio and Catlettsburg, on the line between Kentucky and West Virginia. Perched on ledges on the mountain sides, or nestling in wooden hollows between the mountain tops, or standing close under big precipices, are the log cabins of the inhabitants. There is always a piece of cleared ground, enclosed by a fence of brush and briars, near each house. In it are raised a patch of corn, another of potatoes, and some stalks of tobacco. A small drove of half-wild hogs ranges for "mast" in the woods around, and a few "critters" get their living in the same precarious way. Wheat is unknown, but corn, pork, and moonshiners' whisky are the mainstays of life, and chewing tobacco is its solace. Game abounds in the woods. Such water as they need is obtained from the creeks and springs, and occasionally, where a family is less favorably situated than its neighbors, from a surface-water well.

BEGINNING OF THE PLAGUE.

The Cumberland is only one of many high ridges that trend from southwest to northeast in Kentucky and Virginia, and in consequence some of the rain storms that sweep up from the Mississippi valley are intercepted, and droughts are not uncommon in summer. But when, in last September, it was noticed that no rain had fallen for six weeks, the people who occasionally lounge in the few country stores to be found in that region began to talk about the way the wells had all gone dry, and to say that they had never seen the water so low in Poor Fork or in Greasy, Brown's, or Puckett's creeks. No relief came with October. About the middle of the month Joseph Day, a brother of County Judge Day of Letcher county, while on his way from Whitesburg Court House to his home on Poor Fork, in the Southeastern part of the county, was taken suddenly with severe griping pains in the abdomen. In less than an hour his limbs became paralyzed, and friends carried him to his home. A high fever at once set in, with a burning thirst and a swelling of the throat. Then he was taken with bloody flux, followed by vomiting of blood and mucous, and in less than twenty-fours hours he was dead. He was the first victim of the plague. Before he had breathed his last some of those who had helped him home were taken in like manner, and from this point the disease spread by jumps throughout the region, and in a modified form toward Cincinnati, as far as Bath county.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC.

The progress of the disease was not rapid at first, and little attention was paid to it. The houses were scattered along the streams, sometimes miles apart, and to from one settlement to another required a tedious trip on foot "over the divide" to the next stream. There is not a railroad or a telegraph line within eighty miles, as the bird flies from the house of Joseph Day at Pool Fork, and the mail service has never been expedited. A whole neighborhood might be wiped out and the next neighborhood not hear of it for a week after. But the causes of the disease were growing stronger daily. Springs which had never failed to pour out volumes of limpid water began to dry up, and the water itself became bitter. The water hardly flowed through the north and the middle fork of the Holston. Louisa Fork of the Big Sandy became a succession of foul puddles, and the bed of Maiden Spring Creek became a dusty gulch. The leaves fell off the trees, until the forests became as bare as in midwinter, and the grass was burned up by the sun. People who had depended on wells had to bring water from great distances, in some instances as much as ten miles, and even then good water was hard to get. A few persons noticed that when the water began to boil a brick-colored sediment would settle to the bottom of the kettle. With the beginning of November the disease spread rapidly. One afternoon the inhabitants of Pineville, the county seat of Bell county, were astounded by the appearance of runners who came from settlements along Puckett's, House's Straight, and Greasy Creeks. They all came to find Dr. Burchard, the only physician in the county. They told one story, of the sudden appearance of a bloody flux with new symptoms among their friends, which usually proved fatal within forty-eight hours. This almost produced a panic. Thereafter the reports of the spread of the disease seemed to travel faster, and at length the outside world heard of the condition of affairs up in in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky.

WHERE THE DISEASE WAS MOST FATAL

The work of the plague cannot yet be fully ascertained. The disease has been most fatal high up on the mountains that divide the two States. In Bell county and the eastern townships of Knox 211 deaths have been so far reported. In Harlan county 200 people have died. In Wise county, Virginia, the mortality has been more frightful still. The Gaysville *Times* has reported 150 deaths, including the entire Clark family of five, who lived at the foot of Garrison's Gap. In addition to this, 41 deaths have been reported along Gold's Camp Creek, including an entire family of four. Along Guests River Creek 25 more have died. Six people were buried in one graveyard there in one day. Crane's Nest is a four corners settlement in West county, near the Dickenson county line. A gentleman who rode overland from that place to Ervinton, a distance of thirty-one miles, said yesterday that he passed houses where a few more than 400 people lived during the month of September, but in the last two months 116 of them had died. The population of Ervinton and vicinity is about 750. Of these 41 have died of the plague in six weeks.

The suffering in some neighborhoods and in some families has been much greater than in others. At Poor Fork Postoffice there are 25 new graves, although the population is less than 100. Along Moccasin creek there were 30 families, numbering in all 180 people, and of these but 82 are left. In the Moccasin valley the horrors of starvation were added to those of the plague. There was not a well person in the community, and although there was corn enough on hand, no one could take it to mill. There was no one able to cook it if it had been ground, and there was no water fit to cook the meal in if it could have been obtained. Abraham Smally lived in this valley with his wife and three children. He was taken first, but his wife and the two older children followed during the day. When a neighbor called a few days later he found the man dead in one corner of the room with his two children beside him. On a bed in another corner was the dead body of the wife, and the third child, a baby two years old, lay by her side. It had died of starvation, and in its hunger had torn the breasts of its mother with its teeth.

TOWNS ALMOST DEPOPULATED.

Gladesville and Lebanon, two Kentucky villages, are almost depopulated. At Gladesville there lived a Methodist circuit rider, the Rev. Joseph Emmons, who received $250 for his year's salary. He had a wife and three children to support on this. When the plague broke out in the village he devoted his whole time to the care of the sick. He was at once physician and nurse, and when the disease had run its fatal course he gave the dying the consolation of his faith. Almost without help, for the people in their terror gave up all hope and sat down to die, he made rough coffins and dug shallow graves to bury the dead. When at last his wife and two of his children became victims there was no one to lend him a helping hand. In one day they were all dead, and on the next day he knelt alone beside the one grave which he had dug with his own hand. More than one-half of the people of this village have died, and the rest would gladly leave if they had the means, or knew where they ought to go to escape the plague.

Out of a population of 22,000 people in the stricken section, more than 1,200 deaths have been reported, and well informed people like Dr. Bair, of Mount Pleasant village, and the Rev. W. H. Childers, the Presiding Elder of the Barboursville district of the Methodist church, say that at least 1,500 people have died from its effects, the most of whom were children.

A TALK WITH LAMAR.

What He Believes Cleveland's Official Course Will Be.

WASHINGTON, December 7.—Senator Lamar arrived in the city yesterday, having been detained at his home by sickness. A representative of the Associated Press called on him to-day with the view of obtaining an expression of his views concerning the policy of the incoming administration. In reply the Senator said in substance: "I think it due to the President-elect that the Democratic party and the country should await with patience and confidence the appearance of his inaugural address and his first message, for in those alone I think will be found foreshadowed the policy of his administration. Any expression of opinion in the meantime can only be of the most general character, based upon the well known traditions of Democratic Government and upon Governor Cleveland's official course hitherto, which, after wide publicity and discussion, has been approved by the people. So far as I may personally venture to express an opinion, I should say Mr. Cleveland as President will undoubtedly favor scrupulous, but not, I think, parsimonious economy in the conduct of the Government, and will insist upon the most rigid honesty and accountability on the part of public officials."

FUTURE TARIFF LEGISLATION.

In reply to a question as to the probable action of Congress with regard to the tariff, Senator Lamar said it was highly improbable that any action would be taken on the tariff this session. Next session, however, there would be proposed by the Democrats such reductions as need cause no uneasiness whatever in the business community. He believed it would be wise for the manufacturers of the country to compromise with the tariff reformers, and the tariff reformers with the manufacturers upon a reduction of duties to a revenue standard, with such discriminations in the arrangement of details within that limit as to afford ample protection to American industries. Revenue reform and manufacturing prosperity ought not to be antagonistic forces. "We are now," said the Senator, "the foremost manufacturing nation in the world. Our industrial system is so vast, so intimately blended with our whole social structure, that the representatives of the people may surely be trusted to see that no industry shall suffer a shock by reason of legislation."

The Senator was asked, "How is the election of Cleveland regarded in the South with relation to its probable effects on that section?"

"I cannot," said he, "make a better answer to that question than to refer you to General Gordon's letter, recently published. It speaks the sentiment of the whole Southern people, especially in its disclaimer of any purpose of sectional aggrandizement. In my opinion the election will have a most decisive effect in bringing the South into hearty and cordial relations with the South.

NOT A SECTIONAL TRIUMPH.

"The Southern people do not regard the election as the triumph of their section or of any section. They simply regard it as indicating a triumph in the nation of the principles of good government. Out of nearly five million votes cast for Cleveland more than three million were cast by the people of the North. Under his administration, therefore, the preponderence of political forces will continue to be Northern. The South simply recognizes in the result of the election the placing in power for the first time since the war of an administration not hostile—one under which her people can heartily support and co-operate with the National Government, thus bringing her highest interests into more complete indentification with those of the nation, and the feelings of her people into an intenser sympathy with those of their Northern brethren. To make that administration one of which a whole American people may be proud, the people South will contribute every energy of head and heart."

The Senator declined absolutely to be interrogated on the subject of Cleveland's cabinet.

Brown's Bronchial Troches for Coughs and Colds: "I think them the best and most convenient relief extant."—*Rev. C. M. Humphrey, Gratz, Ky.*

PARIS COMMUNISTS.

Dangerous Signs Among the Starving People.

Which Cause Premier Ferry and His Associates Serious Concern.

The English Franchise and Redistribution Bills.

Exciting Scenes in Parliament—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, December 7.—The sinister face of communism shows itself again in the news from Paris, following upon a long period of short work or no work at all, the wages being starvation wages, while to this evil are to be added the further ones of a cholera visitation and an unusually cold winter promised in what has already been seen of that unwelcome season. The unbalanced minds of those who live in the slums of Paris are in truth affected now somewhat as they were fourteen years ago, during the days of the terrible siege. Disturbances seem to be in the very air. I hear to-day from an excellent authority that the government is in a state of tremor and apprehension about the anarchist meeting called for 1 o'clock to-morrow in the Salle Favier, in the Rue de Belleville. Placards and manifestoes have been issued in preparation for it. All are pitched in the most frantic and incendiary key. They demand nothing less than an uprising against society.

IMMINENT DANGER OF A CONFLICT.

It is at least known that this gathering, which will be held in the centre of the historically turbulent and malcontent quarters, will be far larger than the one of a fortnight ago at the same place, when a riot occurred. Moreover, it is feared that an ugly fight is probable should the officials interfere. Indeed, the feeling in Paris is that almost anything disastrous is likely to happen any day. The political harlequinade of the Ministry and Parliament during the week just ended has added to this general sense of restlessness, and the action of sister cities, like Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles, in protesting against the coming grain tax has heaped fuel on the flames of discontent among the poor.

In Paris the sentiment against the wasteful and foolish Chinese war is fierce among the workingmen and the cry against the tax on bread comes at the moment when the public mind only needs such a cry to carry it away into violence. Should Paris escape the threatened bloodshed during the next few weeks the surprise will be as great as the relief.

DEMOCRATIC ENGLAND.

The historic autumn session of the British Parliament, which marks an epoch in the career of the country, and which, at its opening, seemed likely to precipitate a vast constitutional and class upheaval, ends as mildly, not to say inconsequentially, as a conference of curates. The Lords have put on the statute books the most sweeping franchise reform that is possible short of manhood suffrage and the Commons, in a sort of dazed way, has passed to a second reading the Redistribution bill, which makes the representative system of Great Britain practically as Democratic as the American. There is, however, some agitation in opposition to single member districts in both parties and there is no doubt that in February loud protests will be heard. University representation will be vigorously attacked. The city of Louton, too, will fight the proposed reduction tooth and nail, but the chances of material alterations in the bill are scarcely worth considering.

MINORITY REPRESENTATION.

During the debate on Thursday night Leonard H. Courtney, the Secretary of the Treasury, who recently resigned, made a long and earnest speech in favor of minority representation, backing it with a lot of figures showing the evils of misrepresentation in America. The value of the figures may be judged by the sample statement made by Mr. Courtney that New York State is always Republican, and that Cleveland is the first Democratic Governer elected in New York since the war, his election as Governor having been made possible by the fact that in spite of a normal Republican majority the effect of district divisions was such as invariably to elect a Democratic Legislature. This extraordinary statement comes from one of the most eminent political economists in England. In the course of his speech Mr. Courtney laid great stress on the fact that President Garfield was favorably impressed with the minority representation idea.

GLADSTONE ON GARFIELD.

At this point Mr. Gladstone made the sharp retort that President Garfield was also a member of the Cobden Club in England and the protectionist candidate at home. The retort was made in the Premier's most sarcastic vein, and his additional remark that General Garfield owed his place in men's thoughts to his tragic death rather than to great qualities of mind was greeted with loud cries of "Hear, hear," all over the House.

The public clamor over the state of the navy has finally goaded the admiralty into a reluctant consent to increased activity in the building of war ships. Although, in striking contrast to American departmental habits, the extra sum asked for is only about one-fourth of what the newspapers demand. The result, of course, will be a considerable improvement in the ship building industry, which is now suffering terribly. Mr. Parnell is trying to have some of the work given to the Belfast yards and with good prospects of success. This would strengthen him much in Ulster.

THE NATIONALISTS IN THE NEXT HOUSE.

The best Irish politicians estimate that even the gerrymander of Ireland in making new districts cannot reduce the Nationalist strength in the next House of Commons below seventy, and the ordinary districting will give from five to ten more. I am advised that there is no truth in the statement that Mr. Parnell has decided to stand for Dublin. He will probably remain with Cork.

The Government shrinks from making martyrs of the Limerick authorities by imprisoning them for the city indebtedness, which they refuse to pay. It will introduce instead, during the February session, a bill to collect the extra police taxes, which are in question, by a direct tax, thus solving the difficulty.

Much progress is reported to have been made of late in the study of the Irish language. The largest school took firm in Ulster has just issued models of Irish characters for use in slate writing in the National School. Hitherto this has been an unheard of thing.

ENGLAND AND BISMARCK.

A less phlegmatic people than the English would be in a fury of anger over Prince Bismarck's recent public use of the English Government as an awful example of the evil results of unbridled Parliamentary freedom. As it is, Mr. Ashmead Bartlett has given notice of his intention to catechise the Government about the disparaging remarks and the newspapers generally growl at the Chancellor. He goes on just the same, however, governing very stoutly in spite of the adverse action of the Reichstag and the hostile criticisms from abroad.

The English are becoming alarmed at the sudden activity in colonization seen in Germany. This activity points to all parts of the globe, and the fear of England is that she will ultimately find herself confronted by Germany at the back of the Boers.

In the general chorus of complaints that business has diminished, that poverty is increasing and that taxes are higher, which are heard from all other nations in Christendom, Austria has no voice. Trade and crops are good, money is easy and the budget is more favorable than it has been for many years before. This stands in the face of the fact of the extraordinary expenses in the matter of the Bosnian occupation.

IT is hard to tell just why it takes a girl four hours longer to wash the front windows than the back ones. But the great popularity of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is accounted for in the millions of cures it annually makes.

Lobby Gossip About Blaine

(Washington Letter in Cleveland Leader.)

An intimate friend of Senator Blaine's tells me that there is not a word of truth in the statement as to his houses here and in Maine being covered with mortgages. Says he: "Mr. Blaine is worth at least $500,000. I believe he gave considerable to the campaign, but I am sure he has this much left. Had his advice been taken he would have been elected. I was with him one day when Steve Elkins was talking about the use of money in the South, and I heard Mr. Blaine remark: 'I tell you the money spent in the Southern States is money thrown away. The committee will do as they please about it, but I want them to understand what I think. I am sure we will not get the vote of a Southern State.' Had this advice prevailed New York would have gone Republican. It went Democratic for lack of money."

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging, irritation, inflammation, all Kidney and Urinary Complaints, cured by "Buchu-Paiba." $1.

"Rough on Pain" Plaster:

Porous and strengthening, improved, the best for backache, pains in the chest or side, rheumatism, Neuralgia. 25c. Druggists or mail.

"Rough on Rats."

Clears out rats, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chip-munks, gophers. 15c Druggists.

President Cleveland's Church.

(Ben. Perley Poore.)

The new President will have his unmarried sister and probably one of his married sisters to preside over the domestic arrangements at the White House, and it is understood that there will be more simplicity and less attempt at display than there has been since the time of Buchanan. President Cleveland will attend the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the present pastor of which is the Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, who was his college classmate. President Lincoln used to attend the Presbyterian Church, when he went anywhere, which was seldom. Grant and Hayes were Methodists, Garfield attended the Christian Church, and Arthur worships at St. John's Episcopal Church, where he was married.

Among Your Christmas Gifts, Husbands,

do not forget that one of the most useful presents, to your wife, is a *large* bottle of *Pond's Extract*. It is esteemed by most families as a *household necessity* for Boils, Burns, Sprains and Sore throats; and as husbands, like everybody else, are usually puzzled about what to choose for a Christmas Gift, it is well to feel that your choice will be appreciated in this instance.

A Chicago-Made Cabinet.

(Chicago Times.)

Without intending to encroach upon the function of the cabinet-makers, the *Times* may be permitted to reduce the foregoing to a ministry which, in its judgment, would command the approbation and confidence of the country:

Foreign Relations—Thos. F. Bayard.
Treasury—John G. Carlisle.
Interior—J. Sterling Morton.
Justice—Augustus H. Garland.
War—Jos. E. McDonald.
Navy—John P. Stockton.
Postoffice—Geo. W. Curtis.

A ministry of this composition would fairly represent the leading and progressive thought of the country which has manifested its preponderance in the election of Mr. Cleveland and in the return of Representatives.

WHEN MIND AND BODY ARE OUT OF SORTS with cold extremities, a yellowness in the skin, costiveness, dull headache, and an indisposition to stir about, be sure you are in for a Billious Attack, springing from a more or less Disordered Liver. Dr Jayne's Sanative Pills will bring the Liver to a healthy condition, and speedily remove all billiary distress.

Still they Wouldn't Send the Bell.

(Philadelphia Record.)

When we remember the precious things that were sent to Philadelphia in 1876 from all parts of this and other countries, to grace our Centennial Exposition, the objection to sending the Liberty Bell to New Orleans, on account of the risk of transit, betrays an unhandsome littleness of spirit. We shall feel better if we send the bell, and we shall think more of it when it comes back again.

Balmy odors from Spice Islands,
Wafted by the tropic breeze;
SOZODONT in healthful fragrance
Cannot be surpassed by these.
Teeth it whitens, purifies;
You will use it if you're wise.

One Great Merit

of that Beautifier of the Teeth, SOZODONT, is that its effect upon the mouth is refreshing while as a means of cleansing the teeth, and improving the breath, it stands alone.

"SPALDIN'S GLUE," handy about the house, mends everything.

—Pavements made of brick impregnated at a high temperature with asphalt are found more durable for wear than granite or compressed asphalt. By driving out the air and water the bricks take up 15 or 20 per cent. of bitumen; they are then put endways on a concrete bed with hot tar.

The New Anæsthetic a Success.

Those who want their eyes operated upon nearly free from pain can do so by going to Dr. Sadler, 804 Penn avenue. A number of severe tests by him has satisfied him and the persons operated upon that it is all that has been claimed for it—miraculous.

JOHN A. STRATFORD, of Brantford, Ontario, has built a hospital at a cost of $20,000 and made a gift of it to that city.

AYER'S
Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure all cases of marsh disease, such as Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular of July 1st, 1882, to refund the money.

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

Attention, Doctors.

Everybody knows that the life of the average physician is a hard one. He is often compelled to ride great distances through mud and rain for a merely nominal fee. It is not fit nor proper for us to condemn any physician for his work, but we do assert that his practice can be made easier, and he can effect more cures by the proper and judicious use of PERUNA. If he will only add this great remedy to his list of medicines he will find that his usefulness will be greatly increased. Full direction for its use will be found in the "Ills of Life," and he should at once procure this valuable book.

N. J. Wright, Business Agent Evening Herald, Erie, Pa., says: "DR. HARTMAN—I can not but feel it my duty to express to you my thanks for the great benefit I received from the use of your medicines, PERUNA and MANALIN. One bottle of each placed me square on my feet, after a sickness of four weeks, which confined me to my bed, and then left me lame and crippled. Three days from the commencement of the use of your remedies the cane was dispensed with, and in a week I was perfectly well."

Mrs. Ellen Maynard, Oswego, Potter county, Pa., writes: "DR. HARTMAN, Columbus, O. The small ulcers are all healed, and the two large ones are not more than half as large as they were. I am feeling quite well. The people say your PERUNA and MANALIN are doing a miracle. I do not take nearly so much opium as I did before."

Joseph Thomas, East Brady, Pa., writes: "I have used your PERUNA and MANALIN with good results. In the year of 1880 I was so bad that I could scarcely walk. I used PERUNA and MANALIN, and am now as healthy as I have ever been. I have also recommended it to several parties, and they have been much benefited by it."

Mr. C. H. Harris, New Vienna, Ohio, writes: "Our little girl was paralyzed at thirteen months old, and we resorted to everything we could hear of for relief, but she appeared to get but little better. Hearing of PERUNA we concluded to try it, and will say it has done her a great deal of good—the first bottle apparently giving aid and relief. We have used it for nervousness in other cases on other persons and found it a success. For general debility, and in fact for any disease, we don't think anything else can at all compare with it. We have used forty or fifty bottles, and our house is never without PERUNA. Our little girl is now eight years old, and can run any place, was for four years helpless. PERUNA cured her."

sel9MWF&W-to-nS

NEW YORK, March 21, 1883.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: Your kind favor of letter and box of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills received, for which please accept my sincere thanks.

I have waited until I had tested their merits, and have used all but four five, and can truly say they are invaluable, having received more benefit from their use than any pills I have used, and in fact, derived more real benefit than any medicine used in a long time. I suffered with an inactive liver, constipated bowels, catarrhal troubles, pain in back, eruptions on face and general debility, all of which are greatly better. I may add piles. I am still troubled with an affection of the eyelid, a secretion at night and swollen and red: if anything you think of would benefit please mention. I have recommended your pills to several of my friends, and can be referred to by letter.

GENTLEMEN—Having experienced the beneficial effects of Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills, prepared by you, I take great pleasure in recommending them to the public. I feel warranted in saying that they are a certain cure for liver complaint and all billious diseases no matter how difficult or long standing. I myself was afflicted with this dreadful disease for over two years, and, oh! how thankful I am that I heard of these pills. I purchased three boxes, and before I had finished the third box was completely cured. I verily believe but for Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills I should have now been in my grave; but as it is, I am now enjoying the best of health, and stand a living witness of the efficiency of Dr. C. McLane's Liver Pills. Besides recovering my health, I consider that I have saved in pocket some two or three hundred dollars physicians' fees.

This testimony I give you with the greatest pleasure, and hope it may do something towards making these invaluable pills known to all who are suffering with liver complaint.

WILLIAM HISS,
Traveler in Western New York.

HUFMAN P. O., W. Va., MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: I am glad to inform you that Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills are the best in use, I believe, for liver, stomach, kidney, and all other chronic diseases. I have been afflicted with all those diseases, and they have relieved me more than all the remedies that I have used, and I have spent about two hundred dollars with the doctors in the last six years, and have used nearly all kinds of pills before I used these. Yours truly,

JAMES COONTS.
Hufman P. O., Barbor Co., W. Va.

The only genuine McLane's Pills are the DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROTHERS, 24 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Look for the signatures of C. McLane and Fleming Bros.

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Weekly Review of Pittsburgh Markets.

Full Details of the Markets From All Leading Commercial Centres.

A tour among the banks yesterday revealed nothing new. All the institutions reported business fairly active, and the surplus of funds of such size as to enable them to extend their discount lines much further than usual at this season of the year. The bulk of paper offered, although for small amounts, is of such a character as to be readily taken at all institutions, and the amount of business done in this way reached a very fair volume. Transactions over the counters were slow during the morning hours, but toward the close became active, and checking clerks had about all they could attend to during the last hour of business. Eastern exchange was in fair supply, and in most cases traded at par, although some institutions demanded a premium of 25@50 cents per $1,000. Currency was abundant, and balances were freely loaned at the clearing house. Rates of interest remain unchanged at 6@7 per cent. for prime commercial acceptances; 6@8 per cent. for oil certificates, and 5½@6½ per cent. for short time or call loans.

CLEARING HOUSE STATEMENT.

Exchanges, $1,316,679 77 | Balances, $215,764 28

LOCAL SECURITIES.

The local investment market was inanimate yesterday, and beyond a good inquiry for a few well known securities, very little business was done. A sale of $4,000 Pittsburgh Compromise 5s was reported at private terms, but it is understood to have been between 106 and 110, for another broker offered a $1,000 block of the same at 108. Pittsburgh and Western 6 per cent. bonds are quoted at 82, and the stock at 10½@11, for round lots. The officials of this road are much encouraged by the increased traffic during the past month. The Junction railroad is doing a handsome business with a single track, and the friends of the road believe that after the completion of the double track the business will be greatly increased.

There were sales in Philadelphia yesterday of $3,000 Panhandle 7s at 118½; $2,000 Steubenville and Indiana 7s at 105@105¾, and $500 State 6s at 119½.

REAL ESTATE.

The market for real estate is reported fairly active, with a number of sales pending negotiation. C. Beringer reported the sale of three properties, running from two to three acres each, at Emsworth, for an aggregate of a little less than $4,000, but was unwilling to furnish any more definite particulars. A. J. Pentecost sold for Marshall Brown, trustee of the McKelvey estate, a lot, 40x132, with three two-story brick dwellings, Nos. 149 and 151 Fulton street, and No. 128 Crawford street, to J. R. McKelvey for $7,125. James W. Drape & Co. sold a piece of ground in the hill district, Second ward, Allegheny, at the rate of $2,000 per acre.

GENERAL GOSSIP.

The firm of D. Arnheim & Co., dealers in horses and mules, has been dissolved, William Gückenheimer and Daniel Arnheim continuing the business.

Controller Speer has received for redemption bond No. 7, for $1,000, of the 50-year registered compromise railroad bonds. This is the first one received under the call recently issued.

One of the disturbing features of the financial situation is the number of smaller national banks of the country, whose bonds have been called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, surrendering their charters and going out of business, or reorganizing as State Banks. The First National Bank, of Freeport, Armstrong county, has taken the latter course, and the National Bank of Millerstown, Butler county, will shortly and wind up its affairs.

Bank Examiner Young completed his labors at the Farmers Bank Tuesday, and found it to be in a flourishing condition. He is now looking into the affairs of the Iron City National Bank.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the following statement of the exports of petroleum and petroleum products for October, 1884:

	Gallons.	Value
Crude	9,456,712	$ 691,005
Naphthas	1,928,880	132,501
Illuminating	47,419,169	4,121,699
Lubricating	4,883,230	174,1 3
Residuum	972,476	49,834
Total	60,214,667	$5,168,353

The totals for the 10 months ended October 31, 1884, were 444,958,018 gallons, valued at 240,736,626; and for the same period last year, 448,603,487 gallons, valued at $39,924,332.

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS.

The following quotations of the Philadelphia closing board yesterday have been furnished by George S. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Railroad	51½	51¾
Reading Railroad	11 1 .6	11½
Pittsburgh, Titusville & Buf.	35	35¾
Lehigh Valley	60	60¼
United Cos. N. J.		197
Central Trans. Co.	35	....
A. V. R. R. 7.30s	115	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	118	....
N. Pacific common	16½	16¾
N. Pacific preferred	39¾	39¾
Lehigh Navigation	49	49¼
Philadelphia and Erie		14
N. Central R. W.	57¾	....

IN NEW YORK.

The Wall Street Market Weak and Depressed Throughout.

NEW YORK, December 10.—Money easy at 1¾@2 per cent.; closed offered at 1¾ per cent.

Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6 per cent.

Sterling at noon was dull at 481¼ for sixty days, and 485 for sight. In the afternoon sterling became weaker, and leading bankers reduced posted rates ¼ cent. The market is freely supplied with provision bills, and drawings are expected against the Baltimore and Ohio new loan.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments strong.

3 per cent. bonds..101	U. S. new 4s.....123¾
U. S. 4½s.....113¾	Pacific 6s of '95....128

STOCKS.

Railways irregular.

State securities dull.

The stock market, after a firm opening and an advance of ¼ to ¾ per cent. in the most prominent shares, became weak and depressed, and continued so throughout the day. The bear leaders were free sellers. One leading operator was in the room during the morning and hammered Lackawanna. Unfavorable reports were again current regarding the coal combination. Trunk lines were weak on rumors that the Lake Shore dividend would be reduced or passed. At the close the market was weak at or near the lowest prices of the day. Lackawanna sold at 101¾@102¾ (seller 60), for 5,200 shares. Compared with last night closing prices are ⅛ to ¾ per cent. lower. Michigan Central brought 87@86½, against 80¼ the last previously reported sale.

TRANSACTIONS

for to-day were 359,000 shares as follows: 84,000 Lackawanna, 47,900 Lake Shore, 30,000 Northwestern, 21,000 New York Central, 75,000 St. Paul, 22,000 Union Pacific, 20,000 Western Union and 10,000 Northern Pacific.

Following were the closing quotations:

Central Pac. 1sts	112¾	Louisville & Nash.	26¼
Erie 2ds	55½	Louisville & N. A.	7
Lehigh & Wilkes.	95¾	M. & C. 1st pref.	10
Louisiana consols	75¾	Do. 2ds	5
Missouri 6s	102½	Memphis & Char.	28½
St. Joe.	110	Michigan Central	86¼
St. P. & C. 1st	115¾	Min. & St. Louis	12¾
Tennessee 6s, old	42	Do. preferred	27¾
Tennessee 6s, new	41¾	Missouri Pacific	92
Tex. Pac. L. G.	37¾	Mobile & Ohio	7
Do Rio Grande	5¾	Morris & Essex	21¾
Union Pacific 1sts	113¾	Nashville & Chat.	36¾
Do Land Grant	105¾	N. J. Central	45
Do Sinking fund	118	Norfolk & W. pref	20¾
Virginia 6s	38	Northern Pacific	18¾
Va. con. ex. cou.	39¼	Do. preferred	39¼
Do. deferred	4	Chicago & N. W.	84¾
Adams Express	132	Do. preferred	129¾
Allegheny Central	35¾	New York Central	88¼
Alton & Terre H.	20	Ohio Central	11¾
Do. preferred	70	Ohio & Miss	19
American Express	94	Do. preferred	68
S. C. & A.	60	Ontario & West	11¾
Canada Southern	48¼	Oregon Nav.	70¾
C. B. I. Pacific	31	Oregon Transcon.	12¾
Central Pacific	33⅝	Oregon Improve't.	20
Chesapeake & O.	5½	Pacific Mail	63¼
Do. pref. 1sts	10¾	Panama	98
Do 2ds	7	Peoria D. & E.	12⅝
Chicago & Alton	129	Pittsburgh	37½
Do. preferred	145	Pullman Pal. Car	7½
C., B. & Q.	119	Reading	22
C., St. L. & N. O.	83	Rock Island	109
C., St. L. & Pitts.	7	St. L. & S. F.	20½
Do. preferred	16½	Do. preferred	40½
C., S. & C.	23	Do. 1st pref'd	84½
Cleveland Col.	34	C., M. & St. P.	75½
Del. & Hudson	83	Do. preferred	105
Del., Lack. & W.	2¾	St. P., M. & M.	82½
Den. & Rio G.	8¾	St. P. & Omaha	28⅞
Erie	14	Do. preferred	86
Do. preferred	25	Texas Pacific	12⅝
East Tennessee	4½	Union Pacific	47⅜
Do. preferred	6¾	U. S. Express	52
Fort Wayne	126	Wab., St. L. & P.	5¼
Hannibal & St. Jo.	38½	Do. preferred	13¾
Do. preferred	85½	Wells & Fargo Ex	108
Harlem	196	W. U. Telegraph	80¾
Houst on & Texas	34	Homestake	95
Illinois Central	135½	Ontario*	18
Ind., B & West	14¾	Quicksilver	3
Kansas & Texas	16¾	Do. preferred	30
Lake Erie & West	10	Sutro	11
Lake Shore	64⅝		

*Asked.

MINING SHARES.

In the mining market Horn Silver was weak and declined to 4 25 (regular) and 4.10 (seller 10). Bodie was firm at 2.15, Chrysolite 1.00, Consolidated Pacific .97@1.00, Sutro Tunnel .11, Plymouth .15¾ (seller .5), Caledonia B H Company and Consolidated California and Virginia .35.

Boston Stocks.

BOSTON, December 10.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Old Colony	144	A. & T. 1st 7s	121
Rutland pref	18	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	99½
Allouez Min. Co.	1	A. & T. R. R.	76½
Calumet & H.	141	Boston & Albany	87¾
Franklin	85½	Boston & Maine	62¾
Pewabic	1	C., B. & Q.	119¾
Quincy	30	C., S. & C.	123
Wis. Central	10¾	Eastern R. R.	45
Flint & P. M. pref.	87	Flint & P. M.	15
Osceola	9	L. R. & Ft. S.	24
Water Power	2¾	N. Y. & N. E.	9⅝
Boston Land	5⅝		

San Francisco Stocks

SAN FRANCISCO, December 10.—The following were the closing quotations at the Stock Exchange:

Alta	20	Mt. Diablo	4
Best & Belcher	8	Navajo	2¾
Bodie Cons.	2	Ophir	25
Challar	2½	Potosi	80
Con. Virginia	35	Savage	70
Crown Point	60	Sierra Nevada	75
Eureka Con	2¾	Union Cons.	65
Gould & Curry	1¾	Utah	40
Hale & Norcross	2¾	Yellow Jacket	70
Mexican	20	Con. Pacific	90

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, December 10.—Consols for money, 99 5-16@; account, 99 11 16. Erie, 15; seconds, 32¾. New York Central, 82½; Illinois Central, 120. Reading 11½; Canada Pacific, 46¾; St. Paul, 79¾. Silver 49½. Refined Petroleum 6½@6¾d. Linseed oil 20@20s 5d.

PARIS, December 10.—Rentes, 79f 20c.

LIVERPOOL, December 10.—Cotton easier; middling upland 5⅝d; orleans 6d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 900 bales. American, 4,700 bales. Breadstuffs steady and unchanged. Prime mess pork 72s 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 56s; short clear, 57s. Fine American tallow 34s 6d. Spirits petroleum 7d. Turpentine 29s 6d.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Review of the Pittsburgh Markets.

During the past fortnight nothing of unusual interest has transpired in trade circles, and the markets in the main have been steady and without any material change. The weather during a portion of the time was unfavorable for the transaction of much business in many departments, but despite this the volume has reached a very fair average, compared with the corresponding time last year.

FLOUR—The flour market has been nominal. Well known brands are meeting with a good demand and prices are firmly maintained. Lower grades have been less active, and the market is in buyers' favor.

WHEAT—The offerings of wheat during the past week have not been so large, which is accounted for by the broken weather, bad roads and the low prices prevailing. A large portion of the Western wheat which is being shipped to the Eastern markets is composed mainly of Kansas turkey wheat, which cannot be used by millers in this country and is very often refused by European millers on account of its unmillable qualities. In Toledo there is now in store over 2,000,000 bushels of this kind of wheat, which cannot be sold, and to an extent, is helping to keep the price of good wheat down. The Chicago market is also overstocked with the same kind of wheat, which cannot be used by our millers, and is shipped to New York for export. In a word, wheat must grade No. 1 to find ready sale at full prices in this market.

CORN—Good qualities of corn are very firm, and during outside quotations, but lower grades are weak and hard to sell at any price. A portion of the corn coming into this market at present is consigned, and is being sold at less than lay down cost, in preference to running it into the elevator.

OATS—The market for oats is firm, with the supply about equal to the demand.

MILLFEED—Millfeed is firm, and winter wheat bran from Chicago cannot be laid down in this market for less than $14 per ton in bulk, and spring wheat under $13 50. Chop and middlings are also firmly held at our quotations.

Business at the Grain and Flour Exchange during the week has been rather dull. The sales yesterday were: One car clover hay at $10, and one car timothy at $10.

MISCELLANEOUS—The country produce market for the past week has been rather quiet owing the different kinds of weather which have prevailed, causing retailers to buy sparingly of perishable goods. The trade in staple articles has been up to the average, however, and the amount of business done has reached a fair volume. The receipts of apples have been liberal, and choice eating have found ready sale at full prices. The butter market has been sluggish on large receipts of butterine and other patents. Choice country roll and fine creamery, however, find ready sale at outside prices. Fresh laid eggs are not as plenty as they were a week ago, and the bulk of the offerings are cold storage and pickled, which are sold by many dealers for fresh stock. Cheese is steady, but firm. Game of all kinds is plenty, but the demand is light. The supply of potatoes is about equal to the demand, and prices are steady. Poultry is in high request and prices weak. Fresh pork is in liberal supply, with the market slow. Vegetables of all kinds are in fair request at unchanged prices.

GROCERIES—The grocery market has been slow and sluggish all week, and trading has been of a hand to mouth character. Coffees are steady and nominally unchanged. Sugars are a trifle weak on increased receipts, although prices have undergone no material change. Molasses is firm, with the tendency of prices upward. Rice is also firm. Canned goods are meeting with a fair request for the season. Foreign fruits are in good demand, and the market is stiffening up. Other articles are nominal at quotations.

PROVISIONS—There has been no change in the market for hog products since Saturday last, when a reduction was made on nearly all articles quoted below. Dealers, however, believe that bottom prices have been touched, and an advance is anticipated toward the latter part of the month.

FISH—Choice grades of fish are meeting with a fairly active inquiry at present at unchanged prices. The open weather has been favorable to fishermen, and the catch last month was much larger than expected, which tends to keep prices down. A change is not looked for until the Lenten season approaches, when an advance will undoubtedly take place.

The following summary of John M. Oakley broker in grain and provisions, 56 Ninth street, shows the course of the Chicago market yesterday:

WHEAT.

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
December	71⅝	72	71⅛	72
January	72	72⅝	71⅝	72¼
February	72⅝	72⅝	71⅝	72⅛
May	78⅞	79¼	78⅛	79⅛
Cash wheat	71⅝	....	....	....

CORN.

December	....	37⅝	37⅛	37⅝
January	34¼	35¼	34⅜	35⅛
February	34¼	34⅝	34¼	34⅝
May	37	37⅜	37	37⅜
Cash corn	37⅝	....	....	....

OATS.

December	25⅛	....	....	25⅜
January	23⅛	....	....	23⅝
February	24	....	....	24
May	27⅜	....	....	28

Car lots—Wheat, 414; corn, 181; oats, 84.

Flour and Grain.

FLOUR—Fancy Minn. patents	$5 50	@5 75
Fancy winter patents	5 50	@5 75
Fancy family winter	4 75	@5 00
Choice family (ch'ce red wintr)	4 50	@4 75
XX family (medium winter)	4 25	@4 75
XXX bakers (Minnesota)	4 50	@4 75
XX bakers (Wisconsin)	4 00	@4 50
Oat meal (common brands)	5 75	@6 00
Do (fancy brands)	6 25	@7 00
Rye flour	3 50	@3 75
Buckwheat flour per cwt	2 75	@
Cornmeal, choice per bushel	70	@
Do country	65	@
WHEAT—No. 1 Longberry	84	@ 85
No. 1 Fultz	82	@ 83
No. 2	80	@ 82
CORN—Prime yellow shell old	54	@ 55
High mixed shelled old	52	@ 53
Prime yellow ear, new	46	@ 47
High mixed ear, new	46	@ 47
Mixed ear, new	43	@ 44
New yellow shelled	44	@ 45
New mixed, shelled	40	@ 43
OATS—No. 2 white	31¾	@ 32
Light mixed	30	@ 30¾
Black mixed	28	@ 29
RYE—Pennsylvania	63	@ 64
Western	61	@ 62
BARLEY—Pennsylvania	68	@ 75
Western	60	@ 70
Canada	85	@ 88

MILLFEED—Bran, firm; spring, in bulk, $13 50 per ton; City mills, in sacks, $15 00; winter wheat bran $13 75@14 25; middlings $17 00@20 00, as to quality; chopped feed $20 00@21 00, as to quality.

HAY—Timothy, on track, $13 50@14 50; loose timothy, from country wagons, $19 00@20 00; No. 1 prairie hay, $9 50@10 00; upland do, $12 00@13 00.

The above quotations are on carload lots, in bulk, on track. In job lots 5@4c more is asked.

Miscellaneous.

APPLES—We quote at $1 50@2 00 for choice per barrel, according to quality and condition; extra fancy $2 25@2 50; choice, assorted, $3 50.

BEANS—Prime medium $1 80@1 85 per bushel; prime marrowfats $1 85@2 00 per bushel; prime navies $1 75@1 90; Limas 4½@5c.

BUTTER—Fine country 24@25c; dairy 22@25c; common to medium 8@16c; prime creamery 28@30c; choice creamery 33c.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 38@40c per lb.

CHEESE—New Ohio factory, full cream, 12@13½c; do. skims 8@9c; York Goshen 13½@13¾c; Sweitzer 12½@13c as to quality; Limberger 11@12c.

CRANBERRIES—In boxes $4 75@5 00; in barrels $15 00@16 00.

EGGS—Fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio eggs 26@27c per dozen; pickled 20@22c; cold storage 22@23c.

FEATHERS—We quote 46@48@50c, according to quality.

FRUITS—Oranges $3 00@3 50 per box; lemons $3 00@3 50 per box; bananas $1 25@1 50@2 50 per bunch.

GAME—Wild ducks $2 50@3 00; geese, $3 50@4 00; quail $1 65@1 75; pheasants $4 50@5 00; squirrels $1 25@1 50 per dozen; rabbits 20@25c per pair. Venison—Saddles 15@18c; dressed do. hide on 13@14c; whole deer 8@10c. Pigeons 50c per pair.

HOPS—6@24c.

HONEY—Choice white clover 17@18c; choice buckwheat 14@16c; California 16@18c.

HOMINY—$3 50@3 75 per barrel.

POTATOES—Rose 40@42c per bushel on track; Burbanks 50@55c; Jersey sweets $4 50@4 75 per barrel; Baltimores $3 75.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 40@50c per pair; dressed 10@12c per lb.; turkeys 8@10c per lb.; live wgt., dressed 12½@14c per lb.

PORK—We quote at 8@9c per lb.

PEANUTS—Choice Tennessee, 6@6½c; Virginia, 5¾@6c; roasted, $1 65@1 75 per bushel.

RAGS—White cotton, 2@2½c; mixed 1¾@1¾c; all wool, 1¾@1¾c.

SEEDS—Small cloverseed, $4 75@5 00; large $4 75@5 00; timothy seed, $1 25@1 50; orchard grass, $1 80; blue grass, $1 60@1 75.

SWEET CIDER—Country $4 00@5 00 per barrel; sand refined $8 50@9 00.

TALLOW—Prime country 3½@3¾c; do in cakes 6@6½c city do 6½@7c.

VEGETABLES—Onions, $1 60@1 65 per barrel; celery, 30@40c per dozen, cabbage in bulk, $5 00@6 00 per hundred.

WOOL—Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio washed 25@27c; unwashed, 16@18c.

NUTS—Hickory, $1 50@1 60 per bushel; shellbarks, $2 00@2 50; chestnuts, $3 00@4 50 per bushel.

Groceries.

Sugars.		Syrups.	
Stand cut loaf	7¼@	Maple sir'p	30@33
Cubes	7 @	Choice sugar syrup	35@40
Powdered	7 @	Good do. do.	30@33
Standard granulated	6¾@	Rock candy d'ps	
Pallas d	6¾@	½ bbls	9@
Confec'rs A	6¼@	Blackstrap	19@
Standard A	6 @	*New Orleans Molasses.*	
Pa'ace	5¾@	Fancy, new	53@55
Crescent A	5¾@	Choice	52@53
Windsor A	5¾@	Prime	49@50
Ridgewood A	5¾@	Good	47@48
Choice lt. yel.	5¾@	*Salt.*	
Good do	5¼@	No. 1 per bbl	$1 00
Fair do	5 @5¼	Extra	1 10
Common do	4¾@	Dairi	1 40
Green Coffees.		Coarse Cryst Salt	1 35
Fancy Rio	15 @14	*Starch.*	
Choice Golden Rio	13 @13½	Gloss	6½@8
Prime Rio	12 @	Corn	6½@8
Good do	11½@	*Rice.*	
Fair do	11 @	Head Carolina	6¾@7¼
Old Gov Javals	22 @	Choice do	6¾@7
Ma'acaibo	18 @18	Prime do	6¼@6½
Mocha	24 @25	Rangoon	5¾@6
Santos	15 @16	Louisiana	6 @6½
Laguayra	10½@14	Bl Carb in kgs	4 @4¾
Roasted Coffees		Do assort pap's	6 @
In papers	14½@18	Do do¼ pap's	6¾@
In bulk	13½@14½	Salsoda in kegs	1¾@2
Lower grades	11½@12½	do in bbls	1¾@2
Java in pap's	25½@27½	Granulated do. 80lb boxes	2 @
Java in bulk	24½@25½	*Soda.*	
Spices—Ground.		Star, full w'gt	12 @
Cloves	18 @18	Hotel	13 @
Allspice	7 @	Stearine	11 @
Sifted	9 @		
Cassia	8 @		
Pepper	16¾@19		
Nutmegs	60 @75		

FOREIGN FRUITS.

Lay's raisins, new	$3 25	Almonds, Lan'doc	25 c
Lon. Lay's do	3 50	Do Ivica	23 c
Muscatels, new	3 25	Do shelled	40 c
New Valencia	9¾@10	Walnuts, Naples	20 c
Old Valencia	8¾@	Sicilly filberts	14 c
Ondara do	13 @13½	Smyrna figs	15 @18
Seedless	3 50	Waccaroni	8 @12
Sultanas	9 @	Vermicelli	8 @12
Dates	5 @5½	Tapioca	4¾@
Currants	5½@5¾	Brazil nuts	12 @
Prunes	2½@6	Lemons, ₱ box	$3 00
New French do	11½@12	Cocoanuts, ₱ c	5 00
Do 70s	10½@	Lemon peel ₱ lb	18 c
Do 80s	10 @	Pecans	12½@
Do 90s	9 @	Sago	4¾@
Equal q'antities of each	10¾@	Citron ₱ lb	30@35 c
		Almonds, Sicily	20 c

CANNED GOODS.

M'w fat peas new	$1 65@1 75	Red cherries	90c@1 10
No. 2 peas	80@80	Lima beans, 2lbs	$1 25
Rasp'brs new	1 20@1 25	Soak do do	90c
Strawberries	1 40@1 10	String do do	80c
Gooseberries	1 00@	Pumpkins do	0@95c
Pineapples	1 45@1 55	Damson plums, 2lbs	1 10
Extra do	2 25@	Greengages	1 60
Stan peaches	1 70@1 90	Egg plums	1 60
Pickles, ½ bbl	600..3 50	California apricots	2 60
Do bbl	1,200..5 50	Do pears	2 60
½ bbls	1,200..4 00@	Do greengage	2 60
Do bbl	1,200..7 50@	Do egg	2 75
Winslow's corn	1 30	Tomatoes	85 @90
Other brands	90c@1 00	Salmon, 1lb	1 35@1 45
Baker's corn	@1 15	Kinney do	1 60@
		Blackberries	90c

Provisions.

Large sugar cured hams	10½c
Medium do do do	10½c
Small do do do	11 c
Breakfast bacon	9½c
Sugar cured shoulders	8½c
S. C. rouletts (boneless shoulders)	9½c
Dry beef, in sets	14 c
Do do flats	13½c
Do do rounds and knuckles	16 c
Bacon shoulders	7½c
Do clear sides	8½c
Mess pork, heavy pieces	$13 00
Family pork, light pieces	11 c0
Lard, tierces, 375 lbs	7½c
100 ½ bbls, 125 lbs	8 c
Do tubs, 60 lbs	8 c
Do buckets, 20 lbs	8½c
Do in pails, 3 lbs	9 c
Do do 5 lbs	8½c
Do do 10 lbs	8½c
Do tin cans, 50 lbs	7½c
California sausage—Bologna	6¾c

Fish.

Mess mackerel	$15 00@20 00
No. 1 do	16 00@25 00
No. 2 do	10 00@14 00
No. 2 medium	10 00@
No. 3 large do	11 00@
No. 3 medium	7 00@
No. 3 small	5 00@
Split Labrador herring	6 00@7 50
Split shore do	6 00@
Round do	3 75@4 75
White fish per ½ bbl, 100	@6 50
Lake trout, per 100	5 50@
Lake pickerel, per 100	3 50@
Lake herring	2 00@3 50
George's codfish	6 00@7 00
Medium do	4 50@5 50
Boneless codfish	5 00@9 00
Halibut (smoked)	@14
No. 1 herring, per box	@25
Sardines, domestic, ¼ box	5 75@6 00
Sardines, domestic, ½ box	9 50@10 00
Sardines, French, ¼s per case	11 00@15 00
Sardines, French, ⅛s per case	18 50@25 00

A COLD WAVE

Which Struck the Bulls Below the Belt—Another Big Well.

If man was possessed of sufficient foresight to see into the morrow, he would have certainly went "short" on oil yesterday, and to-day he would no doubt have been happy. During the early hours of trading nothing transpired to cause any uneasiness on either side. The market was fairly active, but at the same time it was exceedingly sensitive. Any move of a mysterious character was closely watched by both elements, and the price kept bobbing up and down barometically. After midday the temperature of speculation was struck by the coldwave which had been brewing along Thron creek for several days. When it struck the indicator, there was a "dull thud." Values trembled like an aspen for a moment. They soon broke, however, from their fastenings, falling like a thunderbolt on the ears of the bulls, and the price quickly dropped from 72⅝ cents to 71⅛ cents. At this point the wildest confusion prevailed, and a panic was only averted by the stage manager ringing down the curtain, bringing to a sudden termination the first act of a most tragic play.

The cause of the sudden depreciation in values was the Boyd No. 1 coming in at the rate of 160 barrels per hour. This well is located due south of the Connors gusher, which spouted into her tanks 3,960 barrels on October 23, and put thousands of dollars into the pockets of her owners. She will be agitated to-day, and is expected to increase her flow. The McBride mystery was reported almost through the sand without any showing of oil, and will have to be agitated. The Simpson well, on the Kennedy farm, came in after 3 o'clock and is flowing steady. The other wells show no material change. A gauge taken yesterday morning showed: Phillips No. 5, 25; Fisher No. 1, 44; No. 3, 41; No. 6, 22; Connors No. 1, 23, and No. 2, 27 barrels per hour.

The monthly statement of the National Transit Company is as follows: Acceptances and certificates $28,894,964, a decrease of $57,316; credit balances, $7,618,732, a decrease of $207,811; liabilities, 36,213,728 barrels, a decrease of 248,127; gross stocks, 608,940,404 barrels, a decrease of 460,220; sediment and surplus, 2,131,676 barrels, a decrease of 195,103; runs, 1,645,649 barrels, a decrease of 78,960; total deliveries 1,874,330 barrels, a decrease of 371,761.

Messrs. Dilworth, Ogden & Hill, brokers, furnish THE POST the following quotations prevailing at the Petroleum Exchange:

Opening	73 c	Lowest	71⅝c
Highest	73⅝c	Close	71⅝c
		Barrels.	
Average shipments		14,324	
Runs		72,000	
Average runs		67,825	
Clearances		1,740,000	

Exchange stock—4475 bbl.

HOME TRADE.

Refined, 110 deg	7¼@ 7¾
Head Light, 150 deg	9 @ 9½
Water White	10¾@11
Elaine, jobbers' prices	15¾
Ohio Test Oil, 120 deg. flash	8¾@ 9¼

TITUSVILLE, PA., December 10.—Opened at 73c; highest, 73⅝c; lowest, 71¼c; closed, 71⅝c; shipments, 74,300 barrels. The market broke to-day on a report that the Boyd well was flowing. It did 70 barrels in the first half hour. Nothing new from McBride.

OIL CITY, PA., December 10.—National Transit Certificates opened 73c; highest 73⅝c; lowest 71⅜c; closed at 71⅝c. Sales, 1,800,000 barrels; clearances, 3,404,000 barrels; runs, 72,000 barrels; shipments, 273,830 barrels; charters, 30,992 barrels; no call for stock.

BRADFORD, December 10.—National Transit and Tidewater runs for Tuesday 64,709 barrels; total shipments 83,184 barrels; charters, 30,942 barrels; clearances, 4,340,000 barrels. National Transit certificates opened at 73½, closed at 71⅝c, highest price, 73⅝c; lowest, 71⅝c.

ANOTHER MYSTERY EXPECTED.

"CURLEY" M'BRIDE AND HIS GANG LOCATING ANOTHER WELL.

(Special to The Pittsburgh Post.)

BUTLER, December 10.—The U. S. Co.'s well otherwise known as Boyd No. 1, struck the lower pay streak this afternoon and started off at 75 barrels per hour. Further drilling under need this to 150 barrels per hour. The Simpson well was drilled all day and made a six minute flow shortly before 3 o'clock and at 8 P. M. was flowing steadily. No gauge has been taken yet. The last sand from the McBride well shows much improvement. She is supposed to be about thirty-five feet in sand. McBride & Gartlan have located a well on the Scully farm, about two miles up Thorn creek from the McBride well. They are moving rig, boiler, &c., from the McBride dry hole on the Henderson farm, and the trade can look for another mystery in about six days. The hotels are crowded with parties seeking leases and locations for wells. Total production at Thorn Creek field this morning 5,675 barrels, which will be greatly increased to-morrow morning by the addition of Boyd No. 1 and the Simpson.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH,

As Wired From All Parts of the Country to The Post.

Chicago—DECEMBER 10.—Flour dull and unchanged.

WHEAT—Stronger and in good demand; receipts smaller and aggregate at all western points much smaller; opened weaker, but declined ⅜c, due to reported bank failure at Syracuse, N. Y., advanced ⅛c, fluctuated and closed ⅛c higher than yesterday; sales ranged: December 71¼@71⅝c, closed at 71⅝c; January 71⅝@72¼c, closed at 72c; February 72¼@72⅝c, closed at 72⅝c; May 78⅝@79⅛c, closed at 78¾c; No. 2 Chicago spring 71¼@71⅝c, closed at 71⅝@71⅝c; No. 3, 56@57½c; No. 2 red 73½c; No. 3 red 69@69½c.

CORN—Demand fair and market firm; the year declined ¼@⅜c, rallied ⅛c, and closed about the same as yesterday; January closed at ⅛c higher; May a shade better; cash 37¾@38c, closed 37¾c; the year 37⅝@38¼c, closed at 37¾c; January 34⅝@35⅛c, closed at 35⅛c; February 34@34⅛c, closed at 34⅛@34⅜c; May 37@38¼c, closed at 37¼@37½c.

OATS—Firm, quiet and a shade higher; cash and December 25½c; January 24¾c; February 24c; May 27¾@28c, closed at 27¾@28c.

RYE—Scarce and firm at 62c.

BARLEY—Dull at 52c.

FLAXSEED—Steady and firm at $1 34.

PORK—In good demand and irregular; opened 10@12½c lower, declined 15@20c additional, and closed steady; cash $10 85@11 00; January $10 80@11 00, closed at $10 82½@10 85; February $10 90@11 15, closed at $10 97½.

LARD—Weak and 5@10c lower; cash 6.62½@6.67½c; December 6.62½@6.67½c, closed at 6.62½c; January 6.62½@6.70c, closed at 6.62½@6.67½c; February 6.72½@6.75c, closed at 6.72½@6.75c.

BULKMEATS—In fair demand and easier; shoulders 4.62½@4.75c; short rib 5.50c; short clear 6.05@6.10c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged at $1 13.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged.

Receipts—Flour, 26,000 barrels; wheat, 228,000 bushels; corn, 116,000 bushels; oats, 99,000 bushels; rye, 12,000 bushels; barley, 78,000 bushels.

Shipments—Flour, 22,000 barrels; wheat, 11,000 bushels; corn, 220,000 bushels; oats, 60,000 bushels; rye, 1,100 bushels; barley, 21,000 bushels.

Afternoon Board.

WHEAT—Firmer; advanced ¼@⅜c.

CORN—Irregular; the year declined ⅛c; January, February and May advanced ⅛c.

OATS—Firm; advanced ⅛c.

PORK—Steady; advanced 2½c.

LARD—Firmer; January and February advanced 2½c.

New York—DECEMBER 10.—Flour weak; receipts, 46,000 barrels; exports, 710 barrels; Minnesota patent process $4 50@5 00. Wheat—Spot lots a shade stronger; options opened ⅛@¼c lower, later advanced ⅝@⅞c, closing at outside figures; receipts, 16,000 bushels; exports, 9,000 bushels; No. 2 spring, 80c; No. 3 red 75c; No. 2 red January, sales of 172,000 bushels at 80⅜@80⅝c,